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BRING BACK THE NATIVES

A JOINT SUBMISSION FROM THE
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AND THE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

May 1992

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BRING BACK THE NATIVES

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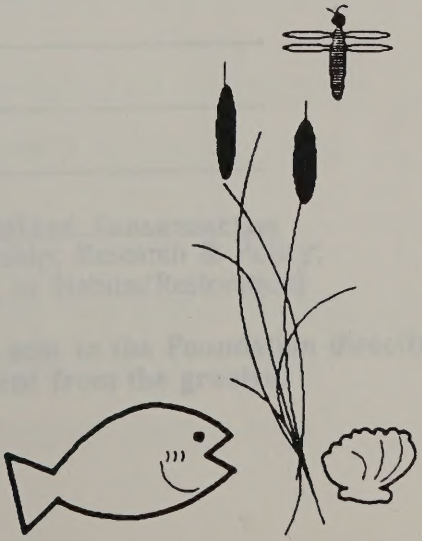

NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION
GRANT APPLICATION

I. Applicant/Project Information

Project Name: Bring Back The Natives

Project Director: Cindy Deacon Williams — Jack E. Williams

Address:
USDA Forest Service
14th & Independence
Washington, D.C.

Bureau of Land Management
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

City: ____ State: ____ Zip Code: ____

Telephone: (202) 205-0880
(202)653-9202

Fax: (202) 205-1599 (CDW)
(202)653-9118 (JEW)

Home Telephone of Project Director (optional) (410) 923-7110

II. Project Budget

Annual Project Budget $ 2,634,125 Total Project Budget $____
(if multi-year project)

Grant Request:	Requested from Foundation: (July)	$ 500,000
	* Match (to be raised by applicant):	$ 500,000
	Total:	$1,000,000

III. Project Description:

Schedule for Completion: Initiate: 1 October 1992 Complete: 30 October 1993

Work Product(s), Deliverables:

Interim Report 15 March 1993

Final Report 30 October 1993

Project Location: Nationwide

Project Type (see Section IV.B): Predominantly Applied Conservation
(i.e., Education/Leadership; Research & Policy; Applied Conservation; or Habitat/Restoration)

*** Non-federal funds raised by the grantee must be sent to the Foundation directly from the donor. The Foundation will not accept funds sent from the grantee.**

III. Outside Funding

Please list other funding sources that have been approached, or are being considered as prospects. If the program is to continue beyond the grant period, what are the plans for future funding?

Identified		Under Consideration		Recently Contacted
Source	Amount	Source	Amount	Source
local	$390,700	Shimano	$200,000	Am. Forestry Assoc.
national	28,000			Anheuser-Busch Co
				Bear Advertising
				Dean Witter Foundation
				NW Power Planning Council

Funding Considerations (if applicable): The joint Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management FY93 Bring Back The Natives submission includes 34 projects. The total FY93 funding opportunities are reflected in the submission budget summary (pg. 2). Our NFWF grant request will be submitted in two parts (for consideration at the July and November Board meetings, respectively).

The initial FY93 application entails a request of $500,000 from the NFWF to be matched by $500,000 (non-federal funds). Making the initial submission in July will allow timely processing of already identified local and national partner contributions ($418,700) and establish the framework for receipt of further national sponsor contributions as they are approved.

The second and final FY93 application on these projects will identify the expected contributions of all new non-federal partners (currently being explored).

The Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management have identified $817,700 of appropriated agency funds, pending Congressional action, that will contribute to implementation of the 34 submitted projects during FY93.

IV. Signature of Applicant:

Jack E. Williams

Approval for submission by Board Chairman or Executive Officer

BLM National Fisheries Program Manager

Title

1 May 1992

Date

Cindy Deacon Williams

Approval for submission by Board Chairman or Executive Officer

FS Assistant National Fisheries Program Manager

Title

1 May 1992

Date

"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

National Opportunities to Improve Habitat of Native Aquatic Species

May 1992

"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

National Opportunities to Improve Habitat of Native Aquatic Species

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FY 93 PROJECT PROPOSAL TO "BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

Introduction

The 191 million acres of National Forest System (NFS) lands together with the more than 270 million acres of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) public lands comprise nearl 70% of all federal lands in the nation. One of the most valuable products produced on NFS and BLM lands is high-quality water and its associated riparian and aquatic resources. Climatic and geologic changes occurring on this landscape over eons of time have resulted in isolated islands of aquatic habitats and have provided myriad opportunities for species divergence and the development of unique adaptations to local environments. As a result, NFS and BLM public lands support a rich assemblage of native fishes and other aquatic species.

The NFS and BLM public lands provide many of the best remaining opportunities to conserve our aquatic biological diversity. These lands provide habitat for 59 (68%) of the 87 species and subspecies of fishes that are listed as threatened or endangered pursuant to the Endangered Species Act. Sixty-nine candidate fish species and numerous other sensitive species occur on NFS and BLM public lands.

This FY93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grant application presents 34 outstanding opportunities to improve habitat conditions for aquatic species. Many of these projects also feature substantial public education and recreational features. Criteria for project submissions included: (1) watershed level restoration that would facilitate the reintroduction and repopulation of habitat by native species, (2) projects where NFS and/or BLM public lands comprise a significant portion of the project area, and (3) projects where partners play a major role through cash and in-kind contributions. The 34 projects included herein were selected from more than 75 proposals submitted by National Forest and BLM field offices.

The proposals are arranged alphabetically by state. Each proposal identifies requested funding, native species that will benefit from the project, a brief description of the project, expected benefits, and partnership commitments. Proposals that received funding from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation in FY92 (Grant No. 91-85) are top priorities for FY93. In addition, there are a number of new projects in which participation by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is offered. If less than the full request is approved, funds received from the Foundation would be distributed in such a way as to provide nearly equal support to the Forest Service and the BLM.

We look forward to continuing our joint effort to "Bring Back The Natives!"

BUDGET SUMMARY
FY93 BRING BACK THE NATIVES OPPORTUNITIES

PROJECT NAME	PAGE REF	FY93 PROJECT COST	NFWF REQUEST		AGENCY CONTRIBUTION		PARTNER CONTRIBUTION	
			FS	BLM	FS	BLM	CASH	IN-KIND
AK Resurrection Creek	5	80,000	42,000	0	15,000	0	0	23,000
AZ Arnett Creek	7	8,000	4,000	0	2,000	0	2,000	0
CA Cottonwood Creek	9	60,400	20,000	0	11,000	0	20,000	9,400
CA So Fork Kern River Basin	11	65,000	15,000	0	10,000	0	28,000	12,000
CA Sierra-Cascade-Gt. Basin	13	216,400	50,000	37,000	15,000	49,700	49,700	15,000
CA Pine Creek Watershed	18	115,000	50,000	0	15,000	0	44,000	6,000
CA Upper Pit River Drainage	22	182,600	42,200	77,000	24,200	14,000	21,200	4,000
CA Kern River	28	129,500	47,700	0	8,000	0	42,000	31,800
CA Sierra Nevada Frogs	30	50,000	25,000	0	15,000	0	3,000	7,000
CO Apache Creek	32	5,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	3,000
GA Little Rock Creek	34	13,450	5,600	0	5,600	0	250	2,000
ID Midnight/Crystal Creek	36	7,000	2,500	2,500	500	500	0	1,000
ID Coeur d'Alene Basin	38	358,000	171,000	20,000	100,000	45,000	20,000	2,000
ID McComas Meadows	41	50,000	24,000	0	20,000	0	0	6,000
ID Southern Idaho Trout	43	4,000	0	1,000	0	3,000	0	0
MT Big Hole River	45	103,000	8,000	13,000	10,000	10,000	41,000	21,000
MT Tolan Creek	47	15,000	10,000	0	2,500	0	2,500	0
MT Half Moon Lake	49	10,800	3,000	0	3,000	0	4,800	0
MT Shaefer Meadows	51	6,000	3,000	0	2,000	0	1,000	0
MT Blackfoot River	53							

BUDGET SUMMARY CONTINUED
FY93 BRING BACK THE NATIVES OPPORTUNITIES

PROJECT NAME	PAGE REF	FY93 PROJECT COST	NFWF REQUEST		AGENCY CONTRIBUTION		PARTNER CONTRIBUTION	
			FS	BLM	FS	BLM	CASH	IN-KIND
NV Bruneau River	55	98,200	10,000	31,900	21,000	22,000	0	13,300
NV Marys River	57	452,975	11,000	141,275	16,750	263,950	14,000	6,000
NV Eightmile Creek	72	41,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	27,000	8,000
NM Agua Caliente Creek	74	20,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
NC Little River Watershed	76	48,000	10,000	6,000	0	0	0	32,000
OR Upper So.Fk.John Day R.	78	27,000	13,250	0	10,000	0	3,750	0
OR Crooked River Watershed	80	134,000	8,000	18,000	5,000	12,000	63,500	27,500
OR Jenny Creek	82	50,000	0	15,000	0	20,000	10,000	5,000
UT Nebo Creek	84	40,000	30,000	0	0	0	5,000	5,000
UT Bookcliffs-Bitter Creek	86	22,000	0	10,000	0	10,000	0	2,000
WY Currant Creek/Sage Creek	88	23,300	0	3,300	0	6,000	8,000	6,000
WY La Barge Creek	90	96,500	51,000	22,500	10,000	3,000	4,000	6,000
WY Thomas Fork Watershed	95	37,000	25,000	5,000	0	3,000	0	4,000
WY Littlefield Creek	98	65,000	0	21,000	0	20,000	4,000	20,000
	Total	2,634,125	689,250	430,475	329,550	488,150	418,700	278,000

AGENCY SUMMARY

FY93 Bring Back The Natives
Project Opportunities

Total number of projects submitted	34
Total number of states from which FS and/or BLM project submitted	13
Number of FS/BLM joint projects	18
Number of FS only projects	13
Number of BLM only projects	3
Number of FS Regions participating	8
Number of National Forests participating	26
Number of BLM State Offices participating	9
Number of BLM Districts participating	15

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: R-10
State: ALASKA
Forest: CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST
BLM District:
FS Contact: MARK WENGER
BLM Contact:
Phone: 907-224-3374
Phone:

Project Title: RESURRECTION CREEK FISH HABITAT ENHANCEMENT

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $250,000
FY 93 Project Cost: $80,000

Date Started: 1989
Date To Be Completed: 1996

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $42,000
(By FS: $42,000 ; By BLM: $)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $15,000

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution From Other Sources: $

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: $23,000

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: Coho and King Salmon

Status of Species: ____ Endangered; ____ Threatened; ____ FS/BLM Sensitive; ____ State Listed; ____ Candidate; XXX* Other

*** Fish populations depressed following historical placer mining for gold and habitat degredation.**

Total Project Miles: 12
(FS Miles 11 ; BLM Miles ____; Other Miles 1)

Brief Description of Project (i.e. project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.): Approximately 7 miles (50%) of Resurrection Creek on the Seward Ranger District has been heavily impacted by over 100 years of placer mining for gold. Instream and riparian habitats have been extensively altered with reduced capability to provide essential habitat for rearing and over-winter survival for juvenile salmon. Basin-wide inventory indicates that rearing habitats are the limiting factor in salmon production. Project objectives primarily focus on cooperative habitat enhancement with benefits to local sport, commercial and subsistence users. Principal treatment activities include the development of a variety of instream structures to provide and/or improve rearing habitat. A number of settling ponds will be made accessible to rearing juvenile salmon. Principal partners are the State, Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association and a local mining operator and claim holder.

Expected Benefits (i.e. miles of stream/acres of lake treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.): An estimated 30 acres of rearing habitat and 7 miles of mainstream channel could be improved over a 5-year period. The benefits from this project would occur as adult salmon returning to Resurrection Creek to spawn or harvested in the many local fisheries. These benefits should begin in 1994 for coho salmon and in 1995-1996 for king salmon. When fully implemented, the Resurrection Creek project will produce an estimated 10,000 pounds of salmon annually. These fish will contribute to local sport, commercial and subsistence fisheries. Additional benefits are the development of partnerships with the local mining community and the rehabilitation of forest resources subjected to long term degradation.

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity): All FY 1993 project activities may be catagorized as follows:

- Project planning for future habitat improvements	$ 5,000
- Accomplish 3 acres of rearing habitat improvement	$20,000
- Install 12 instream habitat improvement structures	$20,000
- Monitor habitat improvements	$ 5,000
- Continued monitoring of spring smolt outmigration	$30,000

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals):

None

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment): Principal partners in the Resurrection Creek project include Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association, and the Hope Mining Company. The estimated contribution from each partner is summarized as follows:

ADFG - Department staff time in project coordination and review.	$ 3,000
CIAA - Seasonal employees and equipment	$15,000
Hope Mining Company - Heavy equipment use	$ 5,000

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: 3
Forest: Tonto
FS Contact: Jerry Stefferud
Phone: 602-225-5200 x229

State: AZ
BLM District:
BLM Contact:
Phone:

Project Title: Reestablishment of native fish community in Arnett Creek, AZ

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $40,000
FY 93 Project Cost: $8,000

Date Started: FY93
Date To Be Completed: FY95

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: (By FS: $4,000 ; By BLM: $)	$ 4,000
B) FY 93 FS Contribution:	$ 2,000
C) FY 93 BLM Contribution:	$
D) FY 93 Cash Contribution From Other Sources:	$ 2,000
E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions:	$

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: Longfin and speckled dace, desert and Sonora suckers

Status of Species: ___ Endangered; ___ Threatened; ___ FS/BLM Sensitive;
___ State Listed; ___ Candidate; x Other

Total Project Miles: 5
(FS Miles 5 ; BLM Miles ___; Other Miles ___)

Brief Description of Project (i.e. project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.): Objective of the project is to replace the nonnative population of green sunfish in Arnett Creek with 4 native species: speckled dace, longfin dace, desert sucker, and Sonora sucker. Treatment would involve survey, design, and construction of a fish barrier, removal of the nonnative fish, and reestablishment of the native species. Monitoring of the resultant fish community and dynamics would be scheduled. Free-flowing, low-desert streams are rare in Arizona, and most of them have had their native fish community replaced with non-native species. Arnett Creek is adjacent to the Picketpost Mtn. RNA, and is nearby to the Boyce Thompson Arboretum where public educational displays regarding native fishes could be made. The Arizona Trail will be constructed nearby. This offers an opportunity to expand the diminishing range of native fishes, and to enhance public awareness of the role of native fishes in the local ecology and history of Arizona.

Expected Benefits (i.e. miles of stream/acres of lake treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.): Extent of live water in Arnett Creek and its tributaries waxes and wanes with amount of precipitation. I estimate the project will require treatment of about 5 miles of stream, some of it intermittent. Although the native fishes provide no fishing recreation, they are usually abundant, active and very visible to watchers. Children especially are fascinated by activities of the native fishes. The role of native fishes in the local ecology has not been well-explained, but there does seem to be considerable interest in our low-desert species. A recent publication by Rinne and Minckley (1991) "Native fishes of arid lands" has been very popular with the public. The watershed in Arnett Creek is in good condition, and the riparian zone is intact and diverse. The USFS is preparing to apply for a waterright in Arnett Creek for the purpose of resource management. Native leopard frog (Sensitive) occur there.

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity):

$ 5,000	Survey and design of fish barrier
1,000	Survey of watershed for fisheries and aquatic habitat
2,000	NEPA compliance and planning

FY94 Project Activities

$25,000	Construction of fish barrier
5,000	Removal of nonnative species and replacement with natives

FY95 Project Activities

$ 2,000	Monitoring of fish community dynamics

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals): This project has the support of the Arizona Game and Fish Department. Arizona Heritage Funding will be applied for. Applications for grants from the Heritage Fund must be approved by the commission. This project fits well within the guidelines for grants from the Heritage Fund. At this time, we do not have committment for funding from the Heritage Fund, however by July 1, a grant application will have been submitted to the AZGF.

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment): Boyce Thompson Arboretum will be asked to be a supporting partner.

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: PSW R5
Forest: INYO NF
FS Contact: Kathy Noland/Sara Chubb
Phone: (619)873-2525/(619)873-2407
State: CA
BLM District: Riverside
BLM Contact: Katherine O'Conner
Phone: (619) 375-7125

Project Title: Paiute Cutthroat Trout Recovery and Restoration of other Native Great Basin Aquatic Species

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $120,000
FY 93 Project Cost: $60,400
Date Started: 1993
Date To Be Completed: 1995

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $20,000
(By FS: $20,000 ; By BLM: $0)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $11,000

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $0

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution From Other Sources: State (WCB) $20,000

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: Trout Unlimited/other $9,400

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: Paiute cutthroat trout, amphibians and invertebrates

Status of Species: ___ Endangered; X Threatened; X FS/BLM Sensitive;
X State Listed; ___ Candidate; ___ Other

Total Project Miles: 16.5
(FS Miles 15 ; BLM Miles 1.5 ; Other Miles ___)

Brief Description of Project : Project will entail the restoration of aquatic habitat, protection, and/or restoration of various native aquatic species, and the expansion of Paiute cutthroat trout (PCT) throughout the Cottonwood Creek drainage. Proposed activities include amphibian/invertebrate surveys, developing and implementing a refugia plan, planning for chemical treatments (to remove undesirable non-native fish species), developing a public information program, and habitat restoration work. Monitoring will be designed and conducted inorder to assess impacts of chemical treatments on invertebrate & amphibian populations, to determine the effectiveness of treatments, and to address the impacts of PCT on native aquatic resources.

Expected Benefits: Benefits include approximately 18 miles of stream treated to various degrees, protection of up to 50 acres of aquatic/riparian habitat for native amphibians and invertebrates in coordination with improvements of PCT habitat, and expansion of PCT into the main fork of Cottonwood Creek, as stipulated in the USFWS Recovery Plan. Cooperation with citizen volunteer groups such as Trout Unlimited, Audubon, Sierra Club, Las Vegas Flyfishers, the local Fish Lake Valley citizens, as well as with BLM, US Fish and Wildlife Service, University of California, and California Dept of Fish and Game make this a highly coordinated effort. Development of interpretive materials will further enhance public support of, and involvement in, these efforts. Once PCT recovery is underway, the expanded population will be managed as a very unique "wild trout" fishery with special angling regulations.

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities: Conduct a literature search, design protocol and complete inventory of amphibians/invertebrates, develop plan for refugia establishment, install barriers where needed --$18,000. Continue amphibian surveys by University of California --$800. Develop interpretive plan by which to reach various user groups and interested publics with information on the recovery efforts for native aquatic species -- $10,200. Calif Dept of Fish and Game to develop a chemical treatment plan and assist in preliminary inventories --$500. Forest Service to prepare environmental document for chemical treatment--$2,000. Plant willows, stabilize banks on the main fork, reroute cattle trails, and stabilize headcuts --$20,000 funded by WCB. If the drought continues through 1993, activities may include emergency pool enhancements ($5,000), fish rescue operations ($3,000) and earlier than planned chemical treatments ($10,000).

Partners/Cash Contributions: Calif. Dept of Fish and Game--Wildlife Conservation Board has contributed generously to the restoration of PCT habitat in Cottonwood Creek since 1981. We are currently finishing up a $30,000 grant and have requested another $28,000 for 1993-94. This work includes installation of gravel redds, bank stabilization with native seed, mulch, willows, and natural protective barriers, arrestment of headcuts with rock armoring, revegetation, rerouting of cattle trails, stabilization of stream crossings, and construction and maintenance of fish barriers. Trout Unlimited may be able to raise additional cash contributions to this effort, but is unable to commit a dollar figure at this time.

Partners/In-Kind Contributions: Trout Unlimited has expressed a willingness to contribute professional expertise to developing interpretive material describing management of natives in the Cottonwood Basin. Las Vegas Flyfishers have donated time to stream restoration work including willow planting and gully stabilization. The University of California at Berkeley has initiated a long term survey of amphibians in Cottonwood Basin and they have indicated a willingness aid in the survey design and implementation. Jim Phillips a local resident of Fish Lake Valley, has volunteered to coordinate a local group together to participate in survey work or habitat work. CA Fish and Game would contribute expertise to the planning effort and contribute personnel to complete initial fish population/distribution surveys, and if necessary in 1993, begin chemical treatments.

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: PSW R5
Forest: INYO NF
FS Contact: Sara Chubb/Ron Keil
Phone: (619)873-2407/(619)873-2500

State: CA
BLM District: Bakersfield
BLM Contact: _____
Phone: _____

Project Title: Restoration of Golden Trout and Other Native Aquatic Fauna of the South Fork Kern River Basin

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $89,000
FY 93 Project Cost: $65,000

Date Started: FY93
Date To Be Completed: FY95

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $15,000
(By FS: $15,000 ; By BLM: $ _____)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $10,000

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $0

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution From Other Sources: $28,000

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: $12,000

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: Golden Trout plus native amphibian and invertebrate populations.

Status of Species: _____ Endangered; _____ Threatened; _____ FS/BLM Sensitive;
X State Listed; X Candidate; _____ Other

Total Project Miles: 12
(FS Miles 12 ; BLM Miles _____; Other Miles _____)

Brief Description of Project : To identify, restore, and protect native aquatic fauna of the SFork Kern River drainage. Activities include inventories of existing native invertebrates and amphibians, construction of livestock exclosures along the streams and around springs in order to protect critical native aquatic species habitat, planting willows and constructing erosion control devices, identification of areas where barriers to fish movement are necessary to establish refugia, and monitoring to determine the effectiveness of these treatments and related land management practices.

Expected Benefits: Expected benefits include increased numbers and populations of native aquatic species including amphibians and invertebrates, improved water quality, and a more attractive golden trout fishery (greater production of larger sized fish). Atleast 12 miles of stream and 8 springs will be benefited directly.

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity):

1. Spring and tributary inventories of aquatic species -- $10,000
2. Formulation of a habitat management plan for native species -- $5,000
3. Construction of spring and stream protection exclosures -- $6,000
4. Establish baseline monitoring information for inverts. and amphibians in livestock exclosures (both streams and springs) = $4,000

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals):

1. State Water Quality Control Board = $28,000 to construct exclosures on S Fork Kern and Mulkey Creek

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment):

1. Aguabonita Flyfisher club will contribute volunteer labor for constructing erosion control structures, transplanting willows, and assisting with monitoring effort for a total value of $12,000.

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: R5 Pacific SW
Forest: Lassen
FS Contact: Melanie McFarland
Phone: (916) 257-2151

State: California
BLM District: Susanville
BLM Contact: Georgina Sato
Phone: (916) 257-5381

Project Title: Sierra-Cascade-Great Basin Ecoregion

II. BUDGET INFORMATION (see attached for breakdown by drainage)

Total Project Cost: $417,400*
FY 93 Project Cost: $216,400

*Total project costs are based on information known to date. Total costs by 1998 will probably be much higher

Date Started: 1987
Date to be Completed: 1998?

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $ 87,000
(By FS: $50,000; By BLM: $ 37,000)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $15,000

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $49 ,700

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution from Other Sources: $49,700

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contribution: $15,000

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefitted: Wall Canyon Sucker (C1), Lahontan tui chub (C2), Eagle Lake trout (SSC), Tahoe sucker, Eagle Lake tui chub (SSC), Lahontan speckled dace, Lahontan redside, Piute sculpin

Status of species: ____ Endangered; ____ Threatened; ____ FS/BLM Sensitive
____ State Listed; __ 2 __ Candidate;
__ 2 __ Other (CA Species of Special Concern)

Total Project Miles:
(FS Miles __ 10 __; BLM Miles __ 23.5 __; Other Miles ____)
FS: Pine Creek, 10 miles
BLM: Willow Creek, 1 mile (1 mile new, 6 miles affected)
Susan River, 2 miles
Smoke Creek, 5.5 miles
Wall Canyon drainage, 8 miles
Bare Creek, 2 miles

Brief Description of Project (i.e. project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.):

The overall project is to restore and enhance the habitat for the endemic fisheries of the ecotone region of the Cascade, Sierra, and Great Basin. This region, where 2 mountain ranges and the Lahontan basin come together, is characterized by a series of relatively small isolated basins, the major ones of which are the Eagle Lake, Honey Lake, and Surprise Valley, with smaller intermediary sub-basins. Because of the isolation, the basins contain endemic species. Taken together, the series contains a major portion of the Lahontan ichthyodiversity of northeastern California and northwestern Nevada.

Through past degradation of habitat due to improper or poor management practices, including livestock management, road construction, railroad construction, and timber sales, the endemic and other native species of the area have lost miles of suitable habitat. Phase I of this project (FY93) focuses on the public stream and river habitats of endemic species and begins to address riparian improvements to maintain intact Lahontan fish assemblages in the region. Phase II (surveys being conducted FY92) will address the special habitat requirements of fish in springs and Cowhead Slough, with additional habitat improvement projects for the Susan River and Eagle Lake. Future projects will require coordinated watershed management involving public and private landowners.

Phase I comprises projects that are associated with changes in public management in the sub-basins. The overall project objectives are to improve water quality and restore the riparian and aquatic habitat for the endemic and native fishes in order to maintain the biodiversity of the ecotone region. The proposed projects fall into two categories: fencing to control livestock grazing and land acquisition to improve watershed-level management. Fencing to control livestock grazing is proposed to protect riparian zones from effects caused by livestock grazing and trampling. With improved riparian condition, the aquatic habitat improve from increased shade, improved spawning gravel condition, reduced water temperatures, and increased invertebrate productivity. The proposed (FY93) projects are in conjunction with changes in livestock management. Land acquistion is proposed to improve public watershed-level management by increasing the percentage of the drainage under public ownership.

In the **Eagle Lake sub-basin**, fencing will be on high priority sections of Pine Creek, the only perennial tributary to Eagle Lake and the only spawning tributary for the endemic Eagle Lake trout. The plan (NEPA requirements expected to be met by late FY92) for fencing has come out of a CRMP process to improve management in the Pine Creek watershed since 1987. The fencing would also improve the quality of the water entering Eagle Lake by reducing nutrients and sediment, thereby improving the water quality for the Eagle Lake fish assemblage of 2 endemic and 3 native species. Studies in 1990 of the Tahoe sucker in the basin indicate that it also may be a unique, endemic subspecies of Eagle Lake.

In the **Honey Lake sub-basin**, fencing on sections of Willow Creek and the Susan River will promote improvement and protection of the riparian areas on these 2 systems that contain Lahontan fish assemblages. Both are in accordance with existing management plans, the Willow Creek HMP and the Susanville-Westwood Trail (Bizz Johnson Trail) Recreation Area Management Plan. A Susan River Aquatic HMP is planned for FY94. Habitat improvement and improved water quality should result for the 4 native species as well as

a recreational trout fishery.

In the **ecoregion between Honey Lake and Surprise Valley**, projects are proposed to improve the riparian and aquatic habitat for 1 candidate and 1 proposed species in two small drainages. Construction of a riparian fence and a drift fence in the Smoke Creek drainage, in addition to improved livestock management in accordance with the recent Smoke Creek AMP and the Twin Peaks AMP, will result in improved habitat for the candidate Lahontan tui chub, 3 native species, and a recreational trout fishery. In the Wall Canyon drainage, an acquistion of 2,500 acres by exchange would put 8 miles of Wall Canyon and Badger Creeks under public management. Fencing is proposed for acquired lands to protect the riparian areas from livestock. Habitat improvements would benefit 1 proposed species, 2 native species, and a recreational trout fishery, as well as probable endemic hydrobiid springsnails, aspen groves, and raptor nesting sites.

In **Surprise Valley**, a fencing project on Bare Creek, in conjunction with an existing HMP and in coordination with the Modoc NF and CDFG, who also own lands in the drainage, should improve aquatic habitat for 1 native species and 1 probable endemic hydrobiid snail as well as improve its recreational fishery and watchable wildlife opportunities.

Participants and coordinators have included the Lassen NF, Modoc NF, Honey Lake RCD, U. of California Cooperative Extension Service, California Department of Fish and Game, Nevada Department of Wildlife, California Trout, Audubon Society, Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board, California Department of Water Resources, US Soil Conservation Service, Lassen County, Lassen County Sportsmen, Organized Sportsmen of Lassen County, and numerous livestock permittees.

Expected Benefits (i.e. miles of stream/acres of lake treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.):

Completion of the proposed projects would improve 33.5 miles of native fish species habitat, including 20 miles of special status fish habitat. Completion of the land exchange would also place an additional 2,500 acres under public ownership for watershed-level management. Recreational fisheries will be improved on 8 miles of habitat and managed so as not to conflict with management for maintaining native ichtyodiversity. Other recreational benefits from the proposed projects include improved riparian bird habitat for the Watchable Wildlife initiative as well as an improved quality of the recreational experience along the Bizz Johnson Trail.

Other organisms that would benefit from the proposed project are endemic hydrobiid springsnails, riparian bird species (including willow flycatcher), numerous terrestrial non-game species, and raptors.

Proposed FY93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity):

Eagle Lake sub-basin:
    Pine Creek fencing, $115,000
Honey Lake sub-basin:
    Willow Creek fencing, $12,600
    Susan River fencing, $11,400
Honey Lake - Surprise Valley Connection:
    Smoke Creek fencing, $31,400

Wall Canyon land exchange preparation, $19,000
Wall Canyon activity plan and fencing S/D, $15,600
Surprise Valley:
Bare Creek fencing, $11,400

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals):

Pine Creek: California Trout, private, $44,000 through California proposition monies
Willow Creek: California Department of Fish and Game, $5,700 through California proposition monies (requested; CDFG fish biologist says it should rank highly)

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment):

Pine Creek:	CRMP members, planning 10 members x $100/day x 3 days	$3,000
	Trout Unlimited, labor 10 individuals x $100/day x 3 days	$3,000
Willow Creek:	Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game, assessment, S/D, project layout, review 1 individual x $100/day x 10 days	$1,000
	Organized Sportsmen of Lassen County and Lassen County Sportsmen, volunteer labor 10 individuals x $100/day x 2 days	$2,000
Susan River:	Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game, assessment, S/D, project layout, review 1 individual x $100/day x 10 days	$1,000
	Organized Sportsmen of Lassen County and Lassen County Sportsmen, volunteer labor 10 individuals x $100/day x 2 days	$2,000
Smoke Creek:	Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game, assessment, S/D, project layout, review 1 individual x $100/day x 10 days	$1,000
	Organized Sportsmen of Lassen County and Lassen County Sportsmen, volunteer labor 10 individuals x $100/day x 2 days	$2,000

Attachment 1. Breakdown of budget information by drainage

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $417,400 FY 93 Project Cost: $216,400

Eagle Lake sub-basin - Pine Creek: $115,000
Honey Lake sub-basin - Willow Creek: $12,600
- Susan River: $11,400
Honey Lake - Surprise Valley Connection -
- Smoke Creek: $31,400
- Wall Canyon: $34,600
(FY93: $34,600; Total: $235,600)
Surprise Valley - Bare Creek: $11,400

Date Started: 5/93 Date to be Completed: 9/96?

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $ 87,000
($87,000 if CDFG funding comes through)
FS: $50,000 BLM: $42,700 ($37,000 w/ CDFG $)

Pine Creek: $50,000 (FS)
Willow Creek: $ - 0
Susan River: $ 4,000 (BLM)
Smoke Creek: $25,000 (BLM)
Wall Canyon: $ 0
Bare Creek: $ 8,000 (BLM)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $15,000
Pine Creek: $15,000

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $49,700
Willow Creek: $ 3,900
Susan River: $ 4,400
Smoke Creek: $ 3,400
Wall Canyon: $34,600
Bare Creek: $ 3,400

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution from Other Sources: $49,700
Pine Creek: $44,000
Willow Creek: $ 5,700

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contribution: $15,000
Pine Creek: $ 6,000
Willow Creek: $ 3,000
Susan River: $ 3,000
Smoke Creek: $ 3,000

LASSEN NATIONAL FOREST

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: 5
State: ______
Forest: Lassen
BLM District: ______
FS Contact: Shawne Mohoric
Melanie McFarland
BLM Contact: ______
Phone: (916) 257-2151
Phone: ______

Project Title: Pine Creek Watershed Restoration

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $ ______
FY 93 Project Cost: $ 115,000

Date Started: 1987
Date To Be Completed: 1998 ?

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $ 50,000
(By FS: $ 50,000; By BLM: $ ______)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $ 15,000

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $ ______

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution From Other Sources: $ 44,000

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: $ 6,000

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: Primary sp., Eagle Lake Rainbow Trout.*
Secondary sps., Eagle Lake tui chub*, tahoe sucker
Lahonton redside, speckled dace.

Status of Species: ___ Endangered; ___ Threatened; ___ FS/BLM Sensitive; ___ State Listed; ___ Candidate; X Other
*State species of special concern

Total Project Miles: 10
(FS Miles 10; BLM Miles ______; Other Miles ______)

Brief Description of Project (i.e. project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.):

Background Information

Eagle Lake is one of two large natural lakes in California that contains Lahonton system fish, including the unique Eagle Lake trout. There is a long history of concern over eutrophication processes that are occurring in Eagle Lakes closed basin. Eutrophication is accelerated by non-point source pollution from its lakeshore and major tributaries. Non-point sources within the lake basin include the surrounding lake shore residential communities, developed and dispersed recreational activities, and livestock grazing. The most apparent contributor of non-point source pollutants from the watershed is Pine Creek, which provides 75-85 percent of the total inflow to Eagle Lake. This stream is a major contributor of total nutrients and sediments to Eagle Lake because it presents the largest mass loading among the inputs. Within the Pine Creek drainage, the identifiable sources of nutrient and sediment include large sections of unstable eroding banks and erodible lands. As a result of different land use practices over time, the stream has experienced a major loss of vegetation within its riparian zones. This situation, in conjunction with unstable streambanks, has greatly reduced and in some cases eliminated altogether, the ability of the riparian zone to filter nutrients and sediments received from adjacent lands.

Historically, Pine Creek provided the primary habitat for spawning runs of the Eagle Lake trout, a subspecies of rainbow trout endemic only to the Eagle Lake basin. By the 1950's, incompatible land management practices had altered the stream system such that habitat was no longer available to support a viable population. The species nearly became extinct with only 20 fish returning to Pine Creek to spawn. Despite the limited spawning run, efforts by the California Department of Fish and Game to initiate an artificial propogation program was successful and Eagle Lake presently attracts tremendous recreational and sport fishery uses. Presently, the economic benefits from maintaining a clean lake and a robust fishery are estimated to exceed 10 million dollars.

The U.S. Forest Service administers approximately 90 percent of the property in the Pine Creek watershed. A Coordinated Resource Management Planning (CRMP) process has been established over the last five years and has focused on management activities within the drainage basin. Participants in the CRMP process include: Honey Lake Resource Conservation District, University of California Cooperative Extension Service, California Department of Fish and Game, California Trout, Lassen National Forest, Audubon Society, Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board, Department of Water Resources, Soil Conservation Service, and six livestock permittees.

Project Description

The objectives of the Pine Creek Watershed project are: 1) to protect and improve habitat critical for reestablishing and maintaining a self-sustaining population of the Eagle Lake trout and 2) to control and prevent non-point sources of nutrients and sediments from entering Eagle Lake. The proposed project work involves fencing high priority sections of Pine Creek to protect riparian zones from effects caused by livestock grazing and trampling.

The Forest Service intends to proceed with project implementation after the completion of environmental analysis and documentation consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The general public will be involved in this process and will have opportunities to comment on proposed project activities. This phase of project planning and environmental analysis and documentation is scheduled for completion by late summer 1992.

Expected Benefits (i.e. miles of stream/acres of lake treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.):

Benefits of the Pine Creek Watershed project are: 1) general improvement of stream habitat historically utilized by Eagle Lake trout by fencing 10 miles to reestablish riparian vegetation and stabilize stream banks and 2) general improvement of water quality conditions in Eagle Lake by limiting the contributions of non-point source pollutants, which, if continued could have drastic consequences for the lakes aquatic community including other Lahonton basin fish species such as the Eagle Lake tui chub, Tahoe sucker, Lahonton redside and speckled dace.

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity):

Location: High priority areas include streamzones in or near Champ's Flat, upper Pine Creek, Martin Spring, Cave Mountain, Logan Spring, and Bradford Crossing.
Miles: Approximately 10.
Cost/mi : $ 5,000
Tot Cost: $50,000

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals):

California Trout (a member of the Pine Creek Coordinated Resource Planning Group) was awarded $44,000 through State proposition moneys to do similar restoration work in the Pine Creek watershed.

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment):

Contributions would be primarily in the form of contributed time including salaries from CRMP members for anticipated planning efforts and volunteer labor provided by Trout Unlimited.

CRMP = 10 individuals x $ 100/day x 3 days = $ 3,000

Trout Un. = 10 individuals x $ 100/day x 3 days = $ 3,000

Total Contributions = $ 6,000

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: R5 Pacific SW	State: California
Forest: Modoc	BLM District: Susanville
FS Contact: Tom Ratcliff	BLM Contact: Georgine Gato
Phone: (916) 233-5811	Phone: (916) 257-5381

Project Title: Upper Pit River Drainage - Part I, Tributaries

II. BUDGET INFORMATION BY TRIBUTARY

Total Project Cost: $325,000* FY 93 Project Cost: $162,600

Date Started: 5/90 Date to be Completed: 9/98?

*Total project costs as currently known. As plans for future phases become complete, total project cost is anticipated to increase.

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $119,200

(By FS: $42,200; By BLM: $77,000)

Turner Creek:	$21,000
($10,100 if constructed by conservation camp)	
Ash Creek:	$20,[illegible]
East Creek:	$2[illegible],[illegible]
Fitzhugh/Jim Creek:	$50,000
($5,500 if funded by [illegible])	

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $24,000

Turner Creek:	$21,000
($10,100 if constructed by conservation camp)	
East Creek:	$ 3,000

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $14,000

Ash Creek:	$ 7,000
Fitzhugh/Jim Creek:	$ 7,000

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: R5 Pacific SW
Forest: Modoc
FS Contact: Tom Ratcliff
Phone: (916) 233-5811

State: California
BLM District: Susanville
BLM Contact: Georgina Sato
Phone: (916) 257-5381

Project Title: Upper Pit River Drainage - Part I. Tributaries

II. BUDGET INFORMATION BY TRIBUTARY

Total Project Cost: $325,000* FY 93 Project Cost: $182,600

Date Started: 5/90 Date to be Completed: 9/98?

*Total project costs as currently known. As plans for future phases become complete, total project cost is anticipated to increase.

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $119,200

(By FS: $42,200; By BLM: $77,000)

Turner Creek: $21,200
($10,100 if constructed by conservation camp)
Ash Creek: $20,000
East Creek: $21,000
Fitzhugh/Jim Creek: $57,000
($5,500 if funded by CDFG)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $24,200

Turner Creek: $21,200
($10,100 if constructed by conservation camp)
East Creek: $ 3,000

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $14,000

Ash Creek: $ 7,000
Fitzhugh/Jim Creek: $ 7,000

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution from Other Sources: $21,200

Turner Creek: $21,200
($10,100 if constructed by conservation camp)

($51,500 has been requested from CDFG for Fitzhugh/Jim)

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contribution: $ 4,000

Fitzhugh/Jim Creek: $ 4,000

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefitted: Modoc sucker (FE), Goose Lake redband trout (C2), Sacramento sucker, Sacramento squawfish, hardhead (SSC), Pit roach (SSC), Pit River tui chub, Pit River speckled dace, Pit sculpin, Pit-Klamath brook lamprey

Status of species: _1_ Endangered; ____ Threatened; ____ FS/BLM Sensitive
____ State Listed; _1_ Candidate;
_2_ Other (CA Species of Special Concern)

Total Project Miles: 8.5
(FS Miles _6.5_; BLM Miles _2_; Other Miles ____)

FS:	Turner Creek	5 miles	(400 ac)
	East Creek	1.5 mile	(100 ac)
BLM:	Ash Creek	1 mile	(160 ac)
	Fitzhugh/Jim Creeks	1 mile	(1420 ac)

Brief Description of Project (i.e. project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.):

The overall project is to restore and enhance the habitat for the endemic fisheries of the upper Pit River drainage. Because the upper drainage is separated from the lower drainage by a natural barrier, Young Falls, the upper Pit River drainage has several species that are endemic to the upper portion. This project is aimed at restoring and enhancing the habitat of the native ichthyodiversity of this region.

Because of past degradation from improper or poorly designed management for livestock grazing and timber sales, most of the tributaries no longer contain the historic upper Pit River fish assemblage. The project objective is to change riparian management and restore stream habitat to increase the number of intact native fish communities in order to maintain the ichthyodiversity of the upper Pit River. Phase I (FY93) focuses on the tributaries to the mainstem and South Fork Pit River to

address the habitat needs of 2 of the upper Pit River endemic species: Modoc sucker and Goose Lake redband trout. Besides benefitting the 2 species endemic to the upper Pit, the habitat improvements should also benefit 3 species endemic to the overall Pit River drainage and 5 additional native species. Phase II (in planning stage) will focus on the Goose Lake basin, part of the drainage but currently isolated from the Pit River, to address 3 additional species endemic to the basin as well as the only lake run population of the Goose Lake redband trout. Phase III (in planning stage) will focus on the remainder of the Modoc sucker streams in accordance with the forthcoming Modoc Sucker Recovery Plan and the tributaries to the North Fork Pit River. Phase IV (in planning stage) will focus on the mainstem of the upper Pit River to focus on restoration of the large riverine habitat.

Proposed treatments are as follows: fencing to provide better livestock management, installation of stock watering ponds to promote better distribution of livestock, land exchanges for better watershed management, water diversion control devices to maintain water quantity for the native fisheries, removal of encroaching junipers, willow and other planting, and bank stabilization. All proposed treatments are in conjunction with new or recently revised activity plans.

- Fences will allow for improvements in livestock grazing management. Riparian areas will have the chance to recover and revegetate, resulting in improved riparian condition and better fish habitat through increased shade, decreased water temperature, increased cover, and increased bank stabilization.
- Willow planting and bank stabilization (revetment) would result in reduced sedimentation, improved spawning gravels and increased invertebrate productivity.
- The installation of stock watering ponds in conjunction with a revised allotment grazing strategy will result in better distribution of livestock to reduce the effects of overutilization, soil compaction, and trampling that could result from concentration in riparian areas.
- Land acquisition will benefit fish species by facilitating watershed-level management because of an increased percentage of land under public ownership and management.
- The water diversion control devices will provide the means for limiting water diversions to the level that is adjudicated so that flows can be maintained in the stream for the fisheries. Maintaining flows will result in more suitable summer water temperatures and velocities, which in turn will result in a reduced filamentous algal growth, reduced water temperatures, and increased invertebrate productivity. By controlling water diversion during the run-off period, the stream will be ensured of the freshets

necessary to scour spawning gravels.

- Removal of encroaching juniper from riparian areas will allow for an increase in the water table of the meadows, which in turn will promote riparian vegetative recovery and increased summer flows.

The mainstem Pit River has two tributaries that are addressed by this proposal, Turner Creek and Ash Creek. The Turner Creek drainage, including Turner, Washington, Coffee Mill Gulch, and Hulbert, is critical habitat for the Modoc sucker. The proposed project for this system is the construction of a riparian pasture fence surrounding the lower reaches of all of the sub-drainages, affecting 4 of the 9 current and historic drainages of the Modoc sucker. The riparian pasture is part of a revised grazing system for a Modoc NF allotment that involves 10 pastures as well as existing exclosures. In addition to the Modoc sucker, one of 8 known pure-strain populations of Goose Lake redband trout and 2 other native species occur in the system. The second drainage, Ash Creek, contains the most intact fish assemblage of the upper Pit River as well as historic Modoc sucker habitat. With 8 native species, including 2 special concern species, plus the potential for the Modoc sucker (historic reaches are on private property and have not been surveyed recently), Ash Creek provides the best information for how the historic aquatic community functioned. The proposed project for Ash Creek is to acquire 160 acres of land in Ash Valley, in the upper portion of the drainage. This upper portion is the location of the historic Modoc sucker habitat and key to improved water quality in the remainder of the drainage, which includes Modoc NF and California's Ash Meadows Wildlife Area properties. This would be in addition to 160 acres that were acquired in 1991 and in accordance with the Ash Valley RNA/ACEC BLM activity plan. Although neither parcel is on the creek, the acquisitions together could promote better upland management of livestock, which in turn would promote improved water quality in the valley bottom.

The South Fork of the Pit River has 3 tributaries addressed by this proposal, East Creek and Fitzhugh/Jim Creek. East Creek, the subject of a $40,000 USFS Riparian Initiative Program in 1989-90, also contains a pure-strain Goose Lake redband trout population as well as 1 native species and 2 additional recreational trout species. The proposed project for East Creek is the installation of a wooden post/pole riparian fence. This fence is part of the revised Modoc NF allotment management plan for the drainage. In addition to the fencing, the proposed project for East Creek includes re-establishment of sedges, willows, and aspens in the drainage to accelerate recovery of the riparian area. Fitzhugh Creek and Jim Creek contain no special status fish but do contain 4 native species, including Pit roach (SSC), as well as 2 recreational trout species. The proposed projects for these creeks are installation of fencing around the Yankee Jim Ranch (1240 acres to be acquired by the BLM FY92) and

Jochim Parcel (180 acres), replacement of wire gates with PVC gates to prevent trespass from an adjoining allotment, removal of encroaching junipers in the riparian areas, planting of willows, use of juniper revetment to stabilize cut banks, and installation of Powder River Gates for control of water diversion. These projects are in conjunction with the Fitzhugh Creek HMP and in anticipation of revisions to the HMP to reflect the newly acquired lands and to the Modoc NF Yankee Jim AMP on the upper portion of the drainage. These 3 creeks -- East Creek, Fitzhugh Creek, and Jim Creek -- in conjunction with the past major watershed restoration work on the BLM showcase Cedar Creek provide the initial habitat work for the native species found in the South Fork.

Partners and cooperators on these projects are as follows: Modoc NF (Devil's Garden and Warner Mountain RDs), BLM Susanville (Alturas RA), California Department of Fish and Game, Trout Unlimited (Modoc Chapter), Organized Sportsmen of Modoc County, California Trout, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, California Native Plant Society, and several permittees. Partners and cooperators for future phases include Oregon Trout, Fremont NF, US Soil Conservation Service, University of California Cooperative Extension, Goose Lake Resource Conservation District, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of Water Resources, and other private landowners.

Expected Benefits (i.e. miles of stream/acres of lake treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.):

The proposed projects will improve habitat on 8.5 miles of streams and over 2,000 acres of riparian-influencing uplands. Improvement of the habitats for the candidate and special concern species may result in reducing the need for upgrading their status or reducing the time before downlisting could occur. In addition, recreational fishing will be improved on 3.5 miles of stream, in addition to the improvements already made on 11 miles of recreational fish habitat since 1987.

In addition to the improvements for the native fisheries, 6 special status plants will also benefit from the Ash Creek land exchange. These plants are Astragalus tegetarioides (C2), Eriogonum prociduum (C2 pending), Ivesia paniculata (C2 pending), Dimeresia howellii (CA Native Plant Society listed), Draba douglasii (CA NPS listed), and Erigeron elegantulus (CA NPS listed).

Other riparian associated native vertebrates will also benefit from the habitat improvements, including willow flycatcher (CA listed), greater sandhill crane (CA SSC), mule deer, yellow warbler, red-naped sapsucker, Pacific treefrog, and western toad. Several of these species are part of what can be improved Watchable Wildlife opportunities.

Proposed FY93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity):

Turner Creek:	project layout, clearances	$ 4,500
	fence construction, 9 mi.	$53,100
	($24,300 if conservation camp used)	
	stock pond construction (3 ponds)	$ 6,000
Ash Creek:	land acquisition preparation	$ 7,000
	land exchange	$20,000
East Creek:	project layout, clearances	$ 3,000
	fence construction, 1.2 mi.	$11,000
	willow, aspen, sedge planting	$10,000
Fitzhugh/Jim Creek:		
	project layout, clearances	$ 7,000
	fence construction, 9.2 mi.	$50,000
	(also requested from CDFG)	
	gate replacement, 2	$ 2,500
	water diversion controls, 2	$ 1,500
	juniper removal, 5 ac.	$ 1,500
	willow planting, 8000	$ 4,000
	juniper revetment, .2 mi	$ 1,500

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals):

Turner Creek:	permittees	$21,200
	($10,100 if conservation camp used)	
Fitzhugh/Jim Creek:		
	requested from CDFG	$51,500

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment):

Fitzhugh/Jim Creek:		
	Trout Unlimited and Organized Sportsmen of Modoc County, volunteer labor	$ 4,000

Members of the groups have also volunteered to maintain the fences once they are established.

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: 5 State: California
Forest: Sequoia BLM District:
FS Contact: Matthew Lechner BLM Contact:
Phone: 209/784-1500 Phone:

Project Title: Kern River Rainbow Trout Restoration

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $ 390,000 FY 93 Project Cost: $ 129,500

Date Started: 1991 Date To Be Completed: 1994

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $ 47,700
(By FS: $ 47,700 ; By BLM: $)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $ 8,000

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $ 0

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution From Other Sources: $ 42,000

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: $ 31,800

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: Kern River rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss gilberti)

Status of Species: ___ Endangered; ___ Threatened; ___ FS/BLM Sensitive;
___ State Listed; x Candidate; ___ Other

Total Project Miles: 250
(FS Miles 200 ; BLM Miles ___ ; Other Miles 50*) *NPS lands

Brief Description of Project (i.e. project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.): Sequoia National Forest, the California Department of Fish and Game, and Trout Unlimited are currently involved in efforts to restore the Kern River rainbow trout, a distinct subspecies that is closely related to the golden trout. These efforts include fish habitat improvement projects, genetic sampling, creel surveys, population dynamics and distribution studies. As part of this effort we are planning on using volunteers to help with the restoration. They will survey anglers, collect scale information, help with habitat improvement, and collect genetic samples. In addition we are planning a major direct dive snorkeling project to estimate population abundance in the Kern River. The requested funds will be used to provide logistical support to the volunteers (e.g. portable lap top computers, data entry recorders, scale collection equipment, food and pack stock for access to remote areas). Further, fish samples from throughout the drainage that are being systematically collected will undergo genetic analysis. This information will allow the development of a map detailing the current distribution of the species to use in planning species restoration efforts.

Expected Benefits (i.e. miles of stream/acres of lake treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.): **In 1991 a committee was formed to address the recovery needs of the Kern River rainbow trout. The mapping project was identified as the top priority for determining the status of the species and planning for restoration efforts. Combined with the increased public awareness and participation in the restoration of this unique fish, this project will help ensure the viability of the Kern River rainbow trout and prevent the need for federal or state listing of the species.**

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity):

Fish sample collection	30 samples @ $650/sample	$ 19,500
Genetic Analysis		
15 samples	$ 1,500/sample (NFWF Funding request)	22,500
10 samples	(CDFG)	15,000
5 samples	(TU)	7,500
Scale sampling analysis (150 scale samples for age/growth)		1,500
Creel Survey		3,700
Direct dive observation		20,000

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals):

Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park	$ 4,000
California Department of Fish and Game	25,000
Sequoia National Forest	8,000
Trout Unlimited	13,000

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment):

Trout Unlimited	$ 24,000
Kern River Flyfishers	3,000
South Sierra Flyrodders	2,000
Kaweah Flyfishers	2,000

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: Pacific Southwest
Forest: Sierra, Sequoia and Stanislaus
FS Contact: Mary Kay Buck
Phone: (209) 487-5250

State: California
BLM District: ______
BLM Contact: ______
Phone: ______

Project Title: Distribution Surveys of Yosemite Toad, Mountain Yellow Legged Frog and the Red Legged Frog on the Sierra, Stanislaus, Sequoia National Forests.

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $150,000
FY 93 Project Cost: $50,000

Date Started: 5/92
Date To Be Completed: 9/94

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $25,000
(By FS: $25,000; By BLM: $ ______)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $15,000

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $ ______

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution From Other Sources: $ 3,000

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: $ 7,000

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: Yosemite Toad (Bufo canorus), Mountain Yellow-Legged Frog (Rana mucosa), Red Legged Frog (Rana aurora), Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog (Rana boylii).

Status of Species: ____ Endangered; ____ Threatened; ____ FS/BLM Sensitive;
____ State Listed; ____ Candidate; X Other
Category 2-Species of Special Concern

Total Project Miles: 30
(FS Miles 30; BLM Miles ____; Other Miles ____)

Brief Description of Project (i.e. project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.): Over the past several years, there has been an alarming decline in the amphibian populations worldwide. Population declines are particularly severe in the Western United States. In the Sierra Nevada, 4 frog species - mountain and foothill yellow-legged frogs, the Yosemite toad and the red-legged frog are on the decline. We propose to conduct distribution surveys for these 4 species of frogs, plus other species we encounter during the inventories. The surveys will be conducted on 3 Forests- Sierra, Stanislaus and Sequoia National Forests. The Forests will use the distribution information to develop Species Management plans for each species. In FY 1992, the Sierra/Sequoia/Stanislaus Forests are conducting surveys through a cooperative agreement with PG&E and Dave Martin (amphibian expert). We would like to continue this study for 2 more years in order to collect sufficient data for formulating the Species Management plans.

Expected Benefits (i.e. miles of stream/acres of lake treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.): The foothill and mountain yellow-legged frogs,red-legged frog, and Yosemite toad are on the decline in the Sierra Nevada and current surveys are needed to determine how the populations have been affected. Our surveys will enable us to formulate Species Management plans which will help in the recovery of the species

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity):

Distribution surveys- $40,000
Report writing- $10,000

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals):
PG&E- $3,000

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment):
California Department of Fish and Game- $2,000
Dave Martin- $5,000

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: 2

Forest: SAN ISABEL

FS Contact: DAVID WINTERS

Phone: 719-545-8737

State: COLORADO

BLM District: ROYAL GORGE REC. AREA

BLM Contact: DAVID GILBERT

Phone: 719-275-0631

Project Title: APACHE CREEK GREENBACK CUTTHROAT RESTORATION PROJECT

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $21,000

FY 93 Project Cost: $ 5,000

Date Started: 1988

Date To Be Completed: 1995

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $1000
(By FS: $1000; By BLM: $)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $1000

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $ 0

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution From Other Sources: $ 0

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: $3000

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: GREENBACK CUTTHROAT TROUT(ONCORHYNCHUS CLARKI STOMIAS

Status of Species: ____ Endangered; X Threatened; ____ FS/BLM Sensitive; ____ State Listed; ____ Candidate; ____ Other

Total Project Miles: 17.25
(FS Miles 12.0 ; BLM Miles 0.25 ; Other Miles 5)

Brief Description of Project (i.e. project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.): THE GREENBACK CUTTHROAT TROUT HAS BEEN RECOVERED FROM NEAR EXTINCTION TO A POSITION OF POSSIBLE DELISTMENT IN THE NEAR FUTURE. IN ORDER TO ACCOMPLISH THIS GOAL, ADDITIONAL STREAMS IN THE ARKANSAS DRAINAGE MUST BE RECLAIMED. THE NORTH APACHE CREEK PROJECT IS A COOPERATIVE RESTORATION PROJECT BETWEEN THE USFS, USBLM, CDOW, TU AND LOCAL LAND OWNERS. THE ENTIRE DRAINAGE WILL BE TREATED THIS FALL, AND A PURE STRAIN OF GREENBACKS WILL BE REINTRODUCED IN 1993. OUR GOAL IS TO DELIST THE GREENBACK IN THE 1990'S, AND THIS PROJECT WILL BRING US CONSIDERABLY CLOSER TO THIS GOAL.

Expected Benefits (i.e. miles of stream/acres of lake treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.): THERE WILL BE APPROXIMATELY 17.25 MILES OF STREAM RECLAIMED IN THIS PROJECT. UPON DELISTING, THIS STREAM SYSTEM WILL PROVIDE A QUALITY "WILDERNESS" TYPE FISHING EXPERIENCE FOR A NATIVE TROUT HISTORICALLY FOUND ONLY IN COLORADO.

Partners/Contributions (include FS funded activities, and contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals): THE FOREST SERVICE HAS PROVIDED QUANTITATIVE EVALUATIONS OF THE HABITAT CONDITIONS, WATER QUALITY AND FISH POPULATIONS IN THE SYSTEM, NEPA DOCUMENTATION, LEAD IN THE COORDINATION WITH TROUT UNLIMITED, BLM AND CDOW: THE CDOW HAS BEEN THE PRIMARY INSTIGATOR IN PROVIDING FISH POPULATION DYNAMICS, PROCURING PERMITS TO TREAT THE SYSTEM AND COORDINATE FIELD ACTIVITIES: THE BLM PROCURED THE FISH TOXICANT HAS PARTICIPATED IN FIELD INVENTORIES AND BEEN INTIMATELY INVOLVED IN THE PLANNING PROCESS: TROUT UNLIMITED WILL BE PARTICIPATING IN THE ACTUAL TREATMENT OF THE SYSTEM AND SUBSEQUENT STOCKING OF NATIVE FISH: LOCAL LANDOWNERS HAVE BEEN VERY COOPERATIVE IN ACCESS ISSUES ALLOWING US THE USE OF THEIR LANDS.

United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Washington Office
14th & Independence SW
P.O. Box 96090
Washington, DC 20090-6090

FY 93 Project Nomination Form for "BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: 08
Forest: Chattahoochee-Oconee
FS Contact: Ben A. Sanders
Phone: 404 536 0541

State: Georgia
BLM District: ________
BLM Contact: ________
Phone: ________

Project Title: Little Rock Creek Project

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $50,000
FY 93 Project Cost: $13,450

Date Started: 7/90
Date To Be Completed: 10/95

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $5,600
(By FS: $ 5,600 ; By BLM: $ ______)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $ 5,600

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution From Other Sources: TROUT UNLIMITED $ 250

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: TROUT UNLIMITED $ 2,000

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: Eastern Brook Trout

Status of Species: ____ Endangered; ____ Threatened; xx FS/BLM Sensitive; ____ State Listed; xx Candidate; ____ Other

Total Project Miles: 2.5
(FS Miles 2.5 ; BLM Miles ____ ; Other Miles ____)

Brief Description of Project (i.e. project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.):

Little Rock Creek contains pure brook trout above a waterfalls at the lower end of the stream. The brook trout present possibly is a genetically pure strain based on historical information regarding stocking in area streams. Only 85 miles of perennial streams still contain brook trout in Georgia, out of the original 1200-1500 miles. Most of these residual populations are in small, first order streams. With the assistance of Trout Unlimited volunteers and KV funds, a total of 36 stream structures were established in FY90 and FY91. Approximately 20 structures will be installed in FY92.

Little Rock Creek is appreciably larger than most occupied habitat, but it needs additional pools and cover. I propose to install at least 100 structures for this purpose. In addition, I propose to stabilize a parallel logging road where necessary, and to install a number of fish feeders. Food is the most important limiting factor in these cold water streams. Additional food will remove some of the environmental stresses from brook trout, and should boost reproduction and growth.

Expected Benefits (i.e. miles of stream/acres of lake treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.):

Almost 3 miles of native brook trout stream improved, improved growth and reproduction, and increased fishing opportunity for sportsman.

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity):

Installation of 30 stream structures	$8000
Population sampling	2000
Management Plan completion	1000
Purchase of feeders/feed	1250
Operation of feeders	1200

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals):

Trout Unlimited - Purchase of fish feed	$ 250.

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment):

Trout Unlimited - Volunteer labor to assist in the installation of stream structures and fish feeders	$2000.

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: 4
State: Idaho
Forest: Caribou
BLM District: Idaho Falls
FS Contact: Lee Leffert
BLM Contact: Geoff Hogander
Phone: 208/236-7500
Phone: 208/236-6860

Project Title: Midnight/Crystal Creek Fish Habitat Improvement

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $ 7,000.00
FY 93 Project Cost: $ 7,000.00

Date Started: ______
Date To Be Completed: FY 94

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $ 5,000.00
(By FS: $2,500 ; By BLM: $2,500)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $ 500.00

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $ 500.00

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution From Other Sources: $

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions:

Livestock Permittees	$ 500.00
Ft. Hall BIA	$ 500.00

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: Cutthroat Trout - Species Unknown

Status of Species: ___ Endangered; ___ Threatened; ___ FS/BLM Sensitive; ___ State Listed; ___ Candidate; X Other

Total Project Miles: ___
(FS Miles 4 ; BLM Miles 3 ; Other Miles 2)

Brief Description of Project (i.e. project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.): Midnight Creek and Crystal Creek contain remnant populations of an unknown species of cutthroat trout. The streams are tributaries to the Snake River, and the trout are probably Snake River or Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout. The two streams feed into Rattlesnake Creek and then into Bannock Creek, tributaries of the Snake River. Both Rattle-Snake and Bannock Creeks have been severely degraded by agricultural and related activities, and are marginal fisheries. The proposal would enhance and restore fish habitat in Midnight and Crystal Creeks on FS, BLM and FT. Hall Reservation, assuring survival of existing populations. This would be accomplished in concert with a revised livestock allotment plan, common for both the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management.

Expected Benefits (i.e. miles of stream/acres of lake treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.):

This proposal would improve habitat in about 9 miles of stream. This would help assure adequate habitat is provided for a remnant isolated trout population. The streams are popular fishing streams for local anglers. This proposal would improve the quality of fishing, making it possible to catch more, and probably larger fish. Additionally, this proposal would provide for the sampling and genetic testing by the FT. Hall BIA. This will provide invaluable information as to what fish species exist in the stream and how distribution of the species may have occurred.

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity):

The proposal consists of improving stream channel stability, habitat structure and water quality. Some fencing may be required to keep livestock from the riparian area and stream channel. This will be supplemented by planting willows and carex along the stream banks. Structure will be improved by improving pool/riffle ratios and improving pool quality by using explosives to remove sediments. The combination of these structural and non-structural improvement methods will also help improve water quality by removing sediment and reducing water temperatures.

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals):

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment):

Idaho Department of Fish and Game may assist by providing personnel to help with structural and non-structural work and monitoring the effects of the project on trout populations, both before and after project implementation. The SCS has been asked to provide assistance in formulating the revised grazing management plan. Fisheries habitat needs will be an issue to be addressed in the plan. The two streams also flow through Ft. Hall Reservation. The BIA has expressed interest in improving habitat on their lands as well, if the improvement project is initiated on FS and BLM lands.

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: 1
Forest: IDAHO PANHANDLE
FS Contact: DAVID CROSS
Phone: 208-765-7223

State: IDAHO
BLM District: COEUR D'ALENE
BLM Contact: LEW BROWN
Phone: 208-769-5021

Project Title: COEUR D'ALENE BASIN NATIVE TROUT HABITAT ENHANCEMENT

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $1,083,000
FY 93 Project Cost: $358,000
Date Started: 1992
Date To Be Completed: 1998

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $191,000
(By FS: $171,000; By BLM: $20,000)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $100,000

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $45,000

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution From Other Sources: $20,000

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: $2,000

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: WESTSLOPE CUTTHROAT TROUT AND BULL TROUT

Status of Species: ____ Endangered; ____ Threatened; X FS/BLM Sensitive;
X State Listed; ____ Candidate; ____ Other

Total Project Miles: 10.5
(FS Miles 6 ; BLM Miles 4.5 ; Other Miles ____)

Brief Description of Project (i.e. project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.): CONSISTENT WITH THE IPNF'S BULL TROUT AND WESTSLOPE CUTTROAT TROUT HABITAT ACTION PLANS, AND IN COOPERATION WITH BLM AND IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME, WE PROPOSE TO IMPROVE SUMMER REARING AND OVERWINTERING HABITAT FOR THESE SPECIES IN TEN AND ONE HALF MILES OF COEUR D'ALENE RIVER TRIBUTARIES IN 1993. ACCESS WILL BE RESTORED TO TWO AND ONE HALF MILES OF TRIBUTARY STREAM. IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME WILL SUPPLEMENT EXISTING JUVENILE FISH POPULATIONS WITH PURE WESTSLOPE CUTTHROAT FRY TO PROVIDE FOR FULL SEEDING OVER THE NEXT FOUR YEARS. OVERWINTERING SURVIVAL AND ADULT RETURNS WILL BE EVALUATED TO DETERMINE PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS. RIPARIAN ZONES WILL BE RESTOCKED WITH RED CEDAR OR OTHER SUITABLE CONIFER TO RE-ESTABLISH LONG TERM LARGE WOODY DEBRIS RECRUITMENT.

Expected Benefits (i.e. miles of stream/acres of lake treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.): SUCCESSFUL APPLICATION OF JOINT HABITAT IMPROVEMENT AND FRY SUPPLEMENTATION WILL RESULT IN INCREASED NUMBERS OF ADULT FISH SPAWNING IN THE UPPER COEUR D'ALENE. INCREASING CATCH RATES IN THE CATCH AND RELAESE AREA AND BOLSTERING THE NUMBER OF SPAWNERS TO A LEVEL THAT SUPPLEMENTATION WILL NO LONGER BE NEEDED TO REACH FULL SEEDING. APPLICATION OF THIS PROCEEDURE COULD BE APPLIED TO OVER 100 MILES OF THE COEUR D'ALENE IN THE NEXT TEN YEARS ASSISTING IN THE RECOVERY OF AN IMPORTANT RECREATIONAL FISHERIES.

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity):

FOR NFWF FUNDS:	FOR AGENCY/PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS:
STRUCTURE DESIGN - $30,000	CONTRACT PREP/ADMIN - $16,000
CONSTRUCTION - $65,000	FISH POPULATION WORK - 8,000
EQUIPMENT - $70,000	FISH HABITAT TYPING - 15,000
MATERIAL - $30,000	DESIGN AND SURVEY - 50,000
	MATERIAL - 30,000
	EQUIPMENT - 34,000
	MONITORING WORK - 10,000

SEE ATTACHED DISCUSSION

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals):

BLM -$45,000
TU - $1000
NIFC THROUGH FISHAMERICA $15,000
AFTMA EQ Fund - $4,000

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment):

IDFG - $2000

STRUCTURE DESIGN

This phase of the project includes the design of instream fisheries habitat structures which are hydrauliclly stable and target the fish species present in the stream system. Structure design will meet criteria to maximize structure efficency at bank fullflows and low flows. Design will meet criteria to withstand a 50 year flood flow and remain stable. Structures to be placed will improve pool habitat and instream cover components. Rock and woody debris clusters, steam drop structures and cover trees and logs will be utilized. Structure numbers will be maximized, but still meet all biological and hydrological concerns. It is estimated that approximately 100 strutures can be completed. Additional 5-6 acres of habitat will opened for spawning and rearing and 20-30 acres improved with riparian planting.

MATERIALS

Materials to be utilized for all structures will be materil naturally occuring in the stream systems. The major material utilized will be large woody debris (whole trees with root wads attached). Boulder rip-rap will also be used to help stablize banks and structures. Conifers will be purchased for planting in all riparian zones. Steel wire cable, rock drills, rock glue, and metal spikes will be utilized to stabilize material in place. A high cost for woody debris is anticipated as the current riaparian zones are under stocked and woody debris will be obtained from off site upslope locations.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

Heavy equipment will be utilized for the majority of the structures as all sites are easily accessable. Some hand construction will occur where access by equipment is not possible. Front end loaders and dump trucks will be utilized to load and haul boulders and rip-rap. Conventional logging equipment will be utilized to skid and haul woody debris to all sites. Instream construction will be completed with tracked excavators or a Spydar Hoe (Specilized excavator to minimized potential instream impacts. Size of equipment is dependent on structure design and stream size. Culverts will be removed with a large tracked excavator with an extended reach. Instream grade control at these sites to stabilized the stream bed and ensure long trem fish passage will be constructed with large excavators using large woody debris and boulders.

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: 01
State: Idaho
Forest: Nez Perce National Forest
BLM District: Cottonwood
FS Contact: Wayne J. Paradis
BLM Contact: Craig Johnson
Phone: 208-983-1963
Phone: 208-962-3245

Project Title: McComas Meadows

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $150,000.00
FY 93 Project Cost: $50,000.00

Date Started: 8/92
Date To Be Completed: 10/97

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $24,000.00
(By FS: $24,000 ; By BLM: $)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $20,000.00

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution From Other Sources: $

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: $6,000.00

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: Chinook salmon, bald eagle, steelhead, white-tailed deer, moose, waterfowl

Status of Species: X Endangered; Threatened; FS/BLM Sensitive; State Listed; Candidate; Other

Total Project Miles: 2.5
(FS Miles 2.5 ; BLM Miles ; Other Miles)

Brief Description of Project (i.e. project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.): Forest Service aquisition of McComas Meadows (720.52 acres, 2.5 stream miles) is the result of a land exchange (August 1992) with a private individual after an Environmental Assessment was completed in 1991. The Forest Service has managed all lands within the Meadow Creek drainage, except McComas Meadows. Meadow Creek was designated a Stream Segment of Concern by the State of Idaho in compliance with the Federal Clean Water Act. Due to intense overgrazing on the property for many years, bank erosion, stream widening, and siltation of the stream in combination with destruction of vegetation (forbs, woody shrubs and trees) on the property have become serious problems for both fish and wildlife. In this project, we will increase stream habitat diversity and quality, as well as bank and instream cover. Also, we will re-establish vegetation in the area (by planting and excluding cattle) to create corridors for wildlife. Water levels will be raised to and return the meadow to a more wetland type habitat. Aerial IR photos and multispectral videos will be made and stream temperatures monitored to show change over time.

Expected Benefits (i.e. miles of stream/acres of lake treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.): The "best scientific knowledge" indicates that implementation of this project could increase natural production potential of the South Fork Clearwater River by 29,000 spring chinook (endangered) and 21,900 summer steelhead smolt. Additonally, revegetation will provide excellent habitat for white-tailed deer, elk, and moose. Improving habitat for anadromous fish and big game would benefit bald eagles (endangered) that currently winter in the area because carrion from those species is their primary food base during this season. This could increase the number of wintering bald eagles and create the possibility of establishing a nesting population. Riparian improvements would provide excellent habitat for many species of waterfowl, shorebirds, and wading birds.

Recreational opportunities could also be improved. These include camping, recreational fishing, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, bird-watching, and wildlife observation. This site is already in the Idaho Watchable Wildlife Guide and will be intrepreted by this group.

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity):
Preproject Surveys: Aerial photos, monitoring - $10,000.00.
Project Implementation: Planting, fence building, instream structures, blasting, materials and supplies, travel and training of personnel - $30,000.00.
Project Evaluation: Documentation, computer time - $10,000.00.

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals):

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment): The Nez Perce Tribe has assisted for the past 2 years in monitoring stream temperatures and siltation of this site as well as up and downstream connecting segments. They have pledged their continuing support in these and other planned activities.

The Idaho Chapter of the American Fisheries Society will also give assistance in planning and implementation of this project.

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: 4 State: Idaho
Forest: BLM District: Boise
FS Contact: BLM contact: Signe Sather-Blair
Phone: Phone: 208/384-3460

Project Title: Southern Idaho Native Trout Restoration

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $110,000 FY 93 Project Cost: $4,000
Date Started: 1991 Date to be Completed: 1994

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $1,000 (to BLM)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: -0-

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $3,000

D) FY 93 Cash Contributions from Other Sources: -0-

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: -0-

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefitted: interior redband trout

Status of Species: ___ Endangered; ___ Threatened; X FS/BLM Sensitive;
___ State Listed; X Candidate; ___ Other

Total Project Miles: 30.5
(FS Miles: ___; BLM Miles: 29.0; Other Miles: 1.5)

Brief Description of Project (i.e., project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.): The project includes three streams that contain or historically contained redband trout: Hardtrigger Creek, Squaw Creek, and North Fork Owyhee River. New watershed-level activity plans are scheduled for completion by January 31, 1993 for Hardtrigger and Squaw creeks. Small livestock exclosures are proposed along each creek to assist in monitoring efforts and the analysis of livestock grazing. The North Fork Owyhee Watershed Activity Plan addressed degraded upland and riparian conditions on approximately 62,000 acres (about 60% BLM). The plan proposes a combination of land use management changes, erosion control structures and shrub plantings to stabilize gully erosion, runoff from roads and to improve riparian function and stream habitat.

Expected Benefits (i.e., miles of stream/acres of lakes treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.): Full implementation of proposed actions will improve riparian and fish habitat conditions on 8.5 miles of the North Fork Owyhee River and approximately 11 miles of its tributaries. Development of activity plans for Hardtrigger and Squaw creeks will address riparian-livestock grazing conflicts within the two watersheds. Presently, 3.5 miles of the fisheries habitat in the Hardtrigger watershed are in poor condition. Six miles of Squaw Creek currently are in poor condition. The should significantly improve conditions in both creeks.

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity): In Hardtrigger and Squaw creeks, changes in current land use management will be given first priority in implementing the new activity plans. Initial efforts will concentrate on a new livestock grazing system. Riparian monitoring exclosures will be constructed to aid in evaluating livestock use on Hardtrigger and Squaw creeks. Costs are estimated at $1,000 for each stream. On the North Fork Owyhee River, 93 project activity consists of preventing livestock access to spring source and/or meadows by constructing one-half mile of fence at an estimated cost of $2,000.

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals):

none

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment):

none

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: 1
Forest: Beaverhead
FS Contact: Bruce May
Phone: U.S. Forest Service, Wise River R.D.

State: Montana
BLM District: Butte DO - Headwaters RA
BLM Contact: Assistance Agreement
Phone: E950-A1-0021 585-8223

Project Title: Big Hole River Fluvial Arctic Grayling Restoration Effort

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $ est. 310,000
FY 93 Project Cost: $ 103,000

Date Started: 1989
Date To Be Completed: 1995

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $ 21,000
(By FS: $8,000; By BLM: $13,000)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: est. $ 10,000

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: (cash) $ 10,000

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution From Other Sources: approx. $ 41,000

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: (T.U.) (MDFWP) $ 21,000

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: Montana Arctic Grayling (Thymallus acticus montanus)

Status of Species: ___ Endangered; ___ Threatened; ___ FS/BLM Sensitive; X State Listed; X Candidate; ___ Other

Total Project Miles:
(FS Miles 2 ; BLM Miles 7 ; Other Miles 14) DSC 6

Brief Description of Project (i.e. project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.): The Arctic Grayling population of the upper Big Hole River and its tributaries is probably the last riverine population of this species in the lower 48 states. Reasons for the population decline of the Big Hole Grayling have not yet been adequately determined. Inventory, monitoring, and research is underway under a partnership agreement to determine distribution and habitat use of young of the year grayling. Interspecific competition with brook trout is also being studied. The George Grant Chapter of T.U. (Butte) is now a contributor to the effort. Data is currently being collected to determine if the species will be classified as threatened (currently Category 2 Federal Class). The MDFWP has the species classified as species of concern. Habitat related factors, including water regimes, is an important aspect of the cooperative study.

Expected Benefits (i.e. miles of stream/acres of lake treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.): The primary benefit of the project is to maintain and enhance the valuable grayling population in the Big Hole River Ecosystem. The grayling population is unique to Montana in the lower 48 states, being the only true fluvial (river-dwelling) species. The population has been on a continual decline. The grayling population is of national significance. The result of the total effort will be to implement an interagency restoration plan. The survival of the last river-dwelling population of Arctic Grayling is the goal of the recovery plan that will focus on southwestern Montana, Big Hole River. The recovery agreement was signed July 15 by the MDFWP, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. FWS, BLM, the Montana Chapter of the American Fisheries Society, and the Montana Council of Trout Unlimited.

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity):

Electrofishing
Radiotelemetry
Brood stock population enhancement
Habitat assessment
Misc. studies: Brook Trout interspecific competition
Public involvement and education

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals):

George Grant Chapter, Trout Unlimited
Skyline Sportsmen
Annual cash contribution - $2,000

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment):

George Grant Chapter, Trout Unlimited
Skyline Sportsmen's Association
Annual contribution - $2,500 Labor/Materials

Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks Representatives:

Dick Oswald - Dillon
Chris Hunter - Helena
George Grant Chapter - Trout Unlimited
    Jerry Manley - President
    Ray Tilman - Secretary

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: I
Forest: Bitterroot National Forest
FS Contact: Rick Swanson
Phone: FTS 584-5171 COM (406) 363-3171

State: Montana
BLM District:
BLM Contact:
Phone:

Project Title: Tolan Creek bull trout habitat enhancement project

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $15000
FY 93 Project Cost: $ 15000

Date Started: 10/1/92
Date To Be Completed: 09/30/93

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $10000
(By FS: $10000 ; By BLM: $)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $2500

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution From Other Sources: $2500

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: $

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus) - resident

Status of Species: ____ Endangered; ____ Threatened; X FS/BLM Sensitive;
X State Listed; ____ Candidate; * Other
* C2 listing - USFWS

Total Project Miles: 8.0
(FS Miles 6.0 ; BLM Miles ____; Other Miles 2.0)

Brief Description of Project (i.e. project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.): The current Forest bull trout population is composed of isolated and fragmented populations residing in a few headwater tributaries to the Bitterroot River. Introduced brook trout are found in the lower reaches of these tributaries and represent a significant threat to the viability and maintenance of these bull trout populations. With removal of these brook trout populations from the lower reaches it is hoped that the bull trout will utilize the newly acquired habitat and expand its current range. This is the first proposed project for bull trout restoration on the Forest and signifies a strong commitment from the Forest towards maintaining a sensitive species population, habitat, and genetic viability. It is anticipated that the success of this project will increase the likelihood of a larger public and private commitment to this fishes' survival.

Expected Benefits (i.e. miles of stream/acres of lake treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.): 2 miles of re-established bull trout habitat. It is anticipated that the resident population in Tolan Creek will increase with the increase in available habitat.

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity):
Barrier erection - $9500
Stream treatment - $4500
Monitoring (post-treatment) - $1000

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals):
$1250 - Bitterroot Chapter Trout Unlimited
$1250 - Montana Department Fish Wildlife & Parks

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment):

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: Northern- R1
State: Montana
Forest: Flathead NF
BLM District:
FS Contact: Pat Van Eimeren
BLM Contact:
Phone: FTS 584-5391, 406-758-5391
Phone:

Project Title: Half Moon Lake Renovation

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $10,800
FY 93 Project Cost: $10,800

Date Started: 9/93
Date To Be Completed: 9/93

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $3,000
(By FS: $3,000 ; By BLM: $)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $3,000

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution From Other Sources: $4,800

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: $

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: Westslope Cutthroat Trout

Status of Species: ___ Endangered; ___ Threatened; X FS/BLM Sensitive; ___ State Listed; ___ Candidate; ___ Other

Total Project Miles: ___
(FS Miles ___; BLM Miles ___; Other Miles ___; FS Acres ___)

Brief Description of Project (i.e. project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.): The Flathead NF and Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks (MDFWP) are proposing to improve fisheries in 54 acre Half Moon Lake. The lake is 2 miles west of West Glacier and public access (FNF) is provided off U.S. HWY 2 via foot path. The lake would be chemically treated with Rotonone to remove non-native largemouth bass, perch, and brook trout and native westslope cutthroat trout would be reintroduced. Non-native fish often out compete cutthroat for food and space. Westslope cutthroat is classified as a sensitive species by the FS. A French drain would be installed in a small creek that drains Lake Five into Half Moon to prevent re-invasion of exotics. Once the cutthroat population is established, it could serve as broodstock for reintroduction into other waters. "Bait bucket" introductions are also a concern in this area. An interpretive sign would be constructed at the site and a brochure developed to ask for assistance in stopping this practice.

Expected Benefits (i.e. miles of stream/acres of lake treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.): This project is in accord with the FNF Land and Resource Management Plan which states that "opportunities for recovery of westslope cutthroat populations in streams and lakes having non-native trout will be pursued." This project would allow us to reclaim a lost population of cutthroat trout. In addition, benefits would be derived by educating the public the detrimental effects that "bait bucket" introductions can have on a native species. Public access to the lake would also be improved by maintaining the foot path to the lake. This lake is easily accessible and provides a great opportunity to educate the public regarding the drawbacks of exotics and the management as well as moral benefits of managing for endemic fishes.

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity):

Materials & Equip (Rotenone & French Drain)-	$4,800
Trail Maintenance-	$1,000
Interpretive Sign-	$2,000
Brochure-	$3,000

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals):
Montana Department Fish, Wildlife, and Parks would contribute $4,800. We have not approached Fly Fishing Federation or Trout Unlimited, but it is hoped that we could generate some revenue or volunteer labor from these groups.

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment):

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: Northern- R1
Forest: Flathead NF
FS Contact: Pat Van Eimeren
Phone: FTS 584-5391, 406-758-5391

State: Montana
BLM District:
BLM Contact:
Phone:

Project Title: Shaefer Meadows Renovation

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $6,000

FY 93 Project Cost: $6,000

Date Started: 9/93

Date To Be Completed: 9/93

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $3,000
(By FS: $3,000 ; By BLM: $)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $2,000

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution From Other Sources: $1,000

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: $

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: Westslope Cutthroat and Bull Trout

Status of Species: ___ Endangered; ___ Threatened; X FS/BLM Sensitive;
___ State Listed; ___ Candidate; ___ Other

Total Project Miles: ___
(FS Miles ___; BLM Miles ___; Other Miles ___; FS Acres 10)

Brief Description of Project (i.e. project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.): The Flathead NF, Montana Department of State Lands, and Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks (MDFWP) are proposing to renovate Shaefer Meadows. Shaefer Meadows lies within the Great Bear Wilderness. The meadows drain into the Middle Fork Flathead River which is designated as Wild and Scenic. A series of beaver ponds occur throughout the meadow. These ponds were stocked with brook trout in the 1940's. Recent studies have shown that brook trout are able to hybridize with bull trout. Brook trout could emmigrate to the Middle Fork during extremely high flows or with assistance from man. Brook trout have not been found in the mainstem of the Middle Fork River. Maintaining genetic purity of our bull trout population is of highest priority. Bull trout is a Forest Service listed sensitive species; a species of special concern by MDFWP; and may soon be petitioned for threatened status by various groups. Bull trout populations and redd counts in the Middle Fork have

declined in the past decade due to complex factors in the Flathead Basin, hybridization with brook trout could further impact this population. Rotenone would be applied to the meadow at a rate of 2.0 ppm to remove brook trout and additional seeps would be treated as identified. Access to the meadow is provided by a wilderness airstrip adjoining the beaver ponds. This project should also benefit westslope cutthroat trout since habitat would become available. The current plan is to allow cutthroat to immigrate into the meadow naturally, however, stocking could occur later if monitoring determines that cutthroat haven't populated it naturally.

Expected Benefits (i.e. miles of stream/acres of lake treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.): This project is in accord with the FNF Land and Resource Management Plan which states that "opportunities for recovery of west-slope cutthroat and bull trout populations in streams and lakes having non-native trout will be pursued." This project would allow us to reclaim a lost population of cutthroat trout.

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity):
Materials & Equip (Rotenone, labor, transportation, etc)- $6,000

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals):
Montana Department Fish, Wildlife, and Parks would contribute $1,000.

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment):

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: ____1________
Forest: ______Lolo National Forest_
FS Contact: ___Rick Stowell__________
Phone: ________406/329-3287__________

State: _________Montana____________________
BLM District: ______Butte__________________
BLM contact: _____James R. Owings____________
Phone: ____________406/494-5059____________

Project Title: ______________Blackfoot River Watershed Restoration____________

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: ______________   FY 93 Project Cost: ___________________

Date Started: __________   Date to be Completed: __________

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: ____________

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: ____

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: ____

D) FY 93 Cash Contributions from Other Sources: _________________________

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: _________________________________

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefitted: __________bull trout, westslope cutthroat____________

Status of Species: ______ Endangered; ______ Threatened; __X___ FS/BLM Sensitive;
______ State Listed; ___X__ Candidate; ______ Other

Total Project Miles: __________
(FS Miles: _______; BLM Miles: _______; Other Miles: _______)

Brief Description of Project (i.e., project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.): ____Many portions of the Blackfoot River drainage have been used extensively for timber production, mining, and livestock production. Renewed interest and concern for cutthroat, bull trout, and other sport species have surfaced recently because of growing recreational uses and decreasing fish populations. Angling pressure is substantial, 832 angler-days per mile below the Clearwater River in 1984-85, despite a variety of habitat problems that include contamination from acid mine effluent, loss of habitat from placer mining, timber and grazing activities, water diversion for agriculture, and problems associated with introduction of non-native species. A substantial feature of the project is development of a coordinated watershed plan among land management agencies. Project features include restoration of habitats lost from road construction, control of mining wastes, and sediment reduction programs to diminish problems associated with timber and livestock production.

Expected Benefits (i.e., miles of stream/acres of lakes treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.): ______

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity): FY 93 project under development.

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals): FY 93 projects under development.

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment): ______

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: INTERMOUNTAIN
State: NEVADA
Forest: HUMBOLDT
BLM District: ELKO DISTRICT
FS Contact: TOM MONTOYA
BLM Contact: OSBORNE CASEY
Phone: (702)-738-5171
Phone: (702)-469-6473

Project Title: BRUNEAU RIVER RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $ 255,370
FY 93 Project Cost: $ 98,200

Date Started: 3/92
Date To Be Completed: 10/96

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $ 41,900
(By FS: $10,000 ; By BLM: $31,900)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $ 21,000

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $ 22,000

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution From Other Sources: $

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: $ 13,300

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: INTERIOR REDBAND TROUT (*Oncorhynchus mykiss gibbsi*)

Status of Species: ____ Endangered; ____ Threatened; ____ FS/BLM Sensitive;
XX State Listed; XX Candidate; ____ Other

Total Project Miles: 140
(FS Miles 100 ; BLM Miles 20 ; State Miles 20)

Brief Description of Project (i.e. project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.): To enhance and restore the Bruneau's native trout fishery and to enhance the river's unique wetlands that benefit waterfowl and a wide variety of game and nongame wildlife. Activities will include riparian pastures, vegetation plantings, removal of irrigation diversions, inventory of riparian habitats and stream channel attributes, interpretive signing and monitoring. Planned actions for both federal agencies and state wildlife department include fencing to eliminate and/or control livestock use to achieve riparian/stream habitat improvement objectives. A riparian/stream classification and inventory of the Bruneau River and Tributaries is currently being conducted on the Humboldt National Forest, and will be conducted on the Bureau of Land Management Lands in 1993. Partners include Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Nevada Department of Wildlife, Humboldt National Forest, Bureau of Land Management and Trout Unlimited. The inventory will be used to assess stream conditions and identify potential project areas.

Expected Benefits (i.e. miles of stream/acres of lake treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.):

The coordinated management of the entire Bruneau River Watershed within Nevada presents an unique opportunity to restore and enhance the fisheries and wildlife values in Northeastern Nevada. Increased recreational values associated with improved trout fishery, big and small game hunting opportunities and the availability of primitive campsites along the Bruneau River will result from the proposed project. Current conditions provide limited resources in fisheries and wildlife related opportunities. If the stream is managed for its fisheries and wildlife potential the angler/hunter days are expected to at least triple to 1,500 user days. Nonconsumptive recreational use would also increase substantially.

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity):

The classification and Inventory of Bruneau River and Tributaries began in FY 92 and includes 120 miles of National Forest and Department of Wildlife lands. Total Cost of the current inventory is $85,000. One BLM and potential Newmont land exchange-riparian classification $12,900, fence reconstruction $8,000 installation of a stream gaging station $15,000, and development of habitat management plan $18,000, NDOW-electrophoretic analyis $6,000, aspen/cottonwood tree plantings $1,500, and water diversion rehabilitation/removal $600. Nevada Division of Forestry and Nevada Dept. of Wildlife interpretive signing $5,000.

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals):

(1992) Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation $20,000.
(1992) Nevada Department of Wildlife $60,000.
(1992) Trout Umlimited $ 1,600.
(1993) Newmont Gold Company (Land Exchange-Cost Pending)

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment):

(1992) Nevada Department of Wildlife/N.E. Nevada Naturalist- $650.00
(1993) Nevada Department of Wildlife $11,300.
(1993) Nevada Division of Forestry $ 2,000.

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: 4
State: Nevada
Forest: Humboldt
BLM District: Elko
FS Contact: John Inman
BLM Contact: Rodney Harris
Phone: 702/738-5171
Phone: 702/753-0200

Project Title: Marys River Project

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $1,623,050
FY 93 Project Cost: $452,975

Date Started: May 1991
Date To Be Completed: Oct 1995 with some action being ongoing

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $152,275
(By FS: $ 11,000; By BLM: $141,275)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $ 16,750

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $263,950

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution From Other Sources: $ 14,000

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: $ 6,000

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: Lahontan cutthroat trout

Status of Species: ___ Endangered; x Threatened; ___ FS/BLM Sensitive;
___ State Listed; ___ Candidate; ___ Other

Total Project Miles: 182.55
(FS Miles 35.2; BLM Miles 82.85; Other Miles 64.5)

Brief Description of Project (i.e. project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.):
see attachment

Expected Benefits (i.e. miles of stream/acres of lake treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.):

see attachment

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity):

see attachment

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals):

see attachment

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment):

see attachment

"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

MARYS RIVER PROJECT

NAME: Marys River and its major tributaries (Marys River, Cutt Creek, Conners Creek, Hanks Creek, Chimney Creek, T-Creek, Draw Creek, Wildcat Creek, West Fork of Marys River, Camp Draw Creek, GAWS Creek, and Basin Creek).

TARGET SPECIES: Lahontan Cutthroat Trout (Oncorhynchus clarki henshawi)

LOCATION: The Marys River drainage is located in Elko County, in northeast Nevada. The 520 square-mile watershed drains into the Humboldt River. Public lands within the watershed are administered by the Elko District, Bureau of Land Management (BLM); national forest lands are administered by the Jarbidge District of the Humboldt National Forest.

EXTENT OF HABITAT:

TOTAL STREAM MILES

	FS	BLM	Private Lands	Total
Marys River	13.9	42.6	45.0	101.5
Cutt Creek		3.85		3.85
Chimney Creek		4.4		4.4
Conners Creek		8.2		8.2
Hanks Creek		17.2	0.3	17.5
Wildcat Creek	2.5	0.5	5.5	8.5
Draw Creek	3.5	2.1	0.4	6.0
T-Creek	4.6	4.0	13.3	21.9
W.F.Marys River	4.0			4.0
Camp Draw Creek	1.4			1.4
GAWS Creek	1.4			1.4
Basin Creek	3.9			3.9
Total	**35.2**	**82.85**	**64.5**	**182.55**

PROJECT OBJECTIVE: The purpose of this project is to restore Lahontan cutthroat trout (LCT) habitat in the Marys River system to allow for increased LCT numbers and distribution.

The Marys River is a major river system which historically supported a thriving population of native Lahontan cutthroat trout (LCT). The river was considered a trophy class fishery as

recently as the 1960's. However, since then, trout habitat throughout the river system has deteriorated, primarily due to livestock grazing, leaving only a small percentage of the system with suitable habitat. As a result, only remnant populations of cutthroat trout persist. All streams in the Marys River system have high potential for rapid recovery.

The LCT was federally listed as an endangered species in 1970 under the Endangered Species Act and was reclassified as a threatened species in 1975 to facilitate management and restoration efforts. In 1982, the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) prepared a LCT Fishery Management Plan for the Humboldt River Drainage Basin. This management plan provided recommendations and guidelines for the protection and enhancement of the LCT and its habitat in the Humboldt River basin. As a signatory party to this plan, the USDA Forest Service (FS) and the BLM agreed to improve the quality of riparian habitat through development of habitat management plans and/or allotment management plans.

Habitat condition varies throughout the system. Some good condition habitat exists in the upper tributaries of Marys River, on the Humboldt National Forest. However, the riparian/stream habitat conditions of the entire Marys River system are generally poor to fair. Unsatisfactory stream habitat ratings are a result of a scarcity of high quality pools, less than optimal stream bank cover and stability, and a lack of desirable stream bottom materials due to excessive sedimentation.

The lower Marys River, which was acquired by the BLM in the Marys River land exchange, is also in poor condition. Bank cover and stability are lacking, resulting in downcutting and a lowered water table. Both natural and mechanical straightening of the channel have occurred, resulting in an increased stream gradient. Despite the poor condition of the lower Marys River, it still has good potential for recovery.

The BLM completed the Marys River Riparian/Aquatic Habitat Management Plan (HMP) in 1987. This HMP provided specific guidance for implementation of the BLM's commitment to maintain and improve the quality of riparian and aquatic resources along the middle reaches of Marys River and its tributaries. Although implementation of this HMP will result in significant habitat improvement, full benefits cannot be realized without similar improvements on other stream segments administered by the FS and private land owners. The completion of the Marys River land exchange allows for a more comprehensive approach to management of the Marys River drainage basin. Generally, the objectives for the Marys River drainage basin are: 1) to rehabilitate the Marys River system to its potential natural ecological conditions, and 2) to restore the LCT populations to optimum levels. It is

anticipated that these improvements could contribute to the eventual "de-listing" of the LCT.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS/EXPECTED BENEFITS: The acquisition of an additional 54.6 miles of LCT stream through the Marys River land exchange presents the BLM with a unique opportunity to make significant efforts toward "de-listing" the LCT. The BLM now has administrative control of about 83 miles of LCT habitat and intends to manage all the public land in the watershed for the improvement of the riparian/stream systems. The 46,935 acres of acquired lands have extremely high resource values. In addition to benefits to fisheries resources, the potential exists for significant benefits to wildlife, range, recreation and watershed.

Increased recreational values will result from additional trout fisheries, big and small game hunting opportunities, and the availability of primitive campsites along the Marys River. Current habitat conditions provide about 200 angler-days and about 600-hunter days of recreation per year. As the project progresses and the streams are managed to good or better condition, very conservative estimates predict that at least 1,500 angler-days and at least 1,200 hunter-days will be provided.

The Marys River subbasin also has numerous historical and cultural resource values, including prehistoric sites along the Marys River and the historic California Emigrant Trail.

The area will present an excellent opportunity for local school districts to use the project area for environmental study.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION: Both BLM and FS activity plans emphasize more intensive management of livestock grazing. Planned actions for both agencies include fencing to eliminate and/or control livestock use to achieve riparian/stream habitat improvement objectives. Some fencing projects have been implemented. However, many planned actions remain to be funded.

The general list of planned actions includes monitoring and inventory needs and those projects listed in the Marys River HMP that are not yet funded. Other listed projects are those necessary for improvement of LCT habitat on lands acquired by the BLM in the Marys River land exchange and private lands along Marys River for which the BLM holds a conservation easement. The planned actions described below include all actions identified to date to be necessary for successful implementation of the Marys River Project.

Low-level Aerial Photography. Low-level aerial photography is proposed for the entire 182 miles of the Marys River system, at an estimated cost of $125 per mile. Low-level aerial photography would allow accurate monitoring of changes in riparian condition. This information on riparian improvement and the impacts of different grazing systems is needed to help agencies make management decisions on this and other stream systems in the Great Basin.

Stream Habitat Inventory. The BLM is continually monitoring the impacts of grazing on riparian/aquatic habitats. Habitat inventory is needed to determine if multiple-use objectives are being met, and to make necessary management changes.

Population Inventory. Population inventories are needed to monitor the impact of riparian/stream improvement on LCT numbers and distribution.

Macroinvertebrate Sampling. Monitoring is needed to determine changes in species diversity and abundance of aquatic macroinvertebrates. Species abundance and diversity can be expected to change as the riparian/stream system recovers because macroinvertebrates are indicators of water quality. Both BLM and FS will be collecting this data.

Water Quality Sampling. Water samples would be collected to determine whether water quality was limiting LCT populations.

Valley Cross Sections. Cross sections of valley bottoms on Marys River and tributaries would aid in determining the impacts of land use practices on riparian/aquatic habitats and provide information on the recovery process by showing areas of sediment loss and trapping.

Water Temperature Monitoring. Thermographs would be installed at the gauging stations and in major tributaries to record water temperatures. Temperature data is needed to determine impacts of grazing and other land use practices on aquatic habitat suitability and to determine changes in temperatures due to riparian/stream habitat improvement. This data would help in making management decisions by identifying limiting factors for LCT in a particular stream reach.

Monitoring Wells. Monitoring wells would be installed along the valley cross sections. Monitoring wells would be necessary to monitor the depth of the water table and distance from the stream. This data would be very helpful in promoting riparian management on public lands by quantifying the effects of riparian recovery on water regimes and floodplain water storage in a Great Basin stream system.

Vegetation Transects. Vegetation transects would be established along the valley cross sections. Vegetation transects tied to the cross sections and the monitoring wells would be necessary to determine vegetation changes due to a rising water table and provide more information on the recovery process.

Terrestrial Wildlife Inventories. Monitoring is needed to determine the changes in species abundance and diversity, and habitat use in the riparian areas that occur during recovery of riparian/aquatic systems. Information on the species occurring in riparian areas and the value of these areas to wildlife would be useful in making management decisions and in promoting riparian management on public lands.

Cultural Resource Inventory. Cultural resource inventories would be directed at determining the type and condition of cultural properties present.

Stream Classification. A riparian classification inventory for the entire system would allow for delineation of riparian types and development of classification/capability models that would assist in management decisions. Classification is proposed for the entire 182 miles of the Marys River system, at an estimated cost of $500 per mile.

Stream Gauging Stations. Very little data exists documenting the relationship of stream flows and riparian improvement. Gauging stations would be installed immediately to assess the impacts of rest and improved grazing systems on stream flows. This data would be very helpful in promoting riparian management on public lands.

Public Access Corridor Sign. In addition to acquiring land in the Marys River land exchange, the BLM acquired a conservation and public access easement on part of the Buena Vista ranch. The public access corridor on the property must be identified on the ground.

Fence Reconstruction. The BLM acquired about 8,000 acres of fenced meadows on the lower Marys River. Although these meadows are currently fenced, much of the fence is old and in need of reconstruction. Modifying and reconstructing the fence to wildlife specifications would improve wildlife movement through the area.

Interpretive Site - Conservation Easement. An interpretive sign is proposed for the parking lot of the Buena Vista conservation easement area.

Interpretive Site - Overlook. An interpretive sign and overlook is proposed for the lower Marys River.

Fence Modification - Conservation Easement. Several miles of fence at the Buena Vista conservation easement area need to be modified to BLM specifications to improve wildlife movement through the area.

Riparian Fencing, Hanks Creek. Hanks Creek is a valuable tributary to Marys River. It supports a small year-round population of LCT, provides spawning and rearing habitat, and has the most consistent flows of any tributary. A combination of exclosure and riparian pasture fencing is proposed to improve the 17 miles of LCT habitat on Hanks Creek.

Riparian Fencing, Conners Creek. Conners Creek would be improved by riparian pasture fencing. Much of the fencing needed to create a riparian pasture has been reconstructed. However, an additional seven miles of new fence would be necessary to complete the riparian pasture.

Riparian Planting. Following exclusion of livestock use, planting of woody riparian vegetation on the upper Marys River and tributaries would be initiated as soon as possible to allow tree seedlings to compete successfully against other vegetation.

Plan Development. The current Marys River HMP would be expanded to include upper watershed lands acquired in the Marys River land exchange and a separate management plan would be developed for lower reach of the Marys River. Additional plans would be developed to address grazing and recreation.

Stockwater Wells. As an alternative to water gaps on the Marys River, stockwater wells are proposed on the portion of the Cross Ranch where livestock grazing will be permitted.

Prescribed Burns. Prescribed burning on the upland areas is proposed to improve upland forage production and to draw cattle out of riparian areas. Prescribed burning is also proposed for mesic (meadow-type) vegetation management.

RELATIONSHIP TO EXISTING PROJECTS

Previously completed projects include:

Inventory and monitoring. Intensive stream habitat and population inventories were completed on the entire Marys River system in 1979. In accordance with the Marys River HMP, the portions of the Marys River system administered by BLM were inventoried again in 1987 and 1990. Trend studies have been conducted in conjunction with an existing exclosure on Chimney Creek since 1981. Low level infra-red photography of the middle reaches of Marys River and Chimney Creek were taken in 1984.

Development of Activity Plans. The BLM's Marys River Riparian/Aquatic Habitat Management Plan, completed in 1987, encompasses the project area, with the exception of the lands acquired in the exchange. Some of the planned actions in the HMP were funded by a $45,000 contribution from Barrick Goldstrike Mines, Inc., which was matched with Wallop-Breaux federal aid monies for a total contribution of $180,000. Of this total, the BLM received $120,000; the remainder went to the FS.

The Marys River HMP is one of Nevada BLM's "Showcase" HMPs. In recognition of their assistance in initiating implementation of the Marys River HMP, the BLM awarded Barrick Goldstrike Mines, Inc. with the "Director's Riparian Stewardship Award" in 1990.

The FS completed AMPs for grazing allotments on national forest lands within the Marys River system.

FS Riparian Fencing. Riparian pastures on the FS portions of the Marys River drainage were completed in 1990.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS SINCE FY 92 "BRING BACK THE NATIVES" SUBMISSION

Macroinvertebrate Sampling. The FS began macroinvertebrate sampling on the West Fork of Marys River and portions of the Marys River in 1991 and will continue sampling in 1992. The FS will initiate macroinvertebrate sampling on Wildcat Creek in 1992. The BLM will initiate macroinvertebrate sampling on the Marys River, Cutt Creek, Conners Creek, Hanks Creek, Chimney Creek, T Creek, Draw Creek, and Wildcat Creek in 1992.

Water Quality Sampling. The BLM will initiate water quality sampling on Marys River, Cutt Creek, Conners Creek, Hanks Creek, Chimney Creek, T Creek, Draw Creek, and Wildcat Creek in 1992. The FS has conducted water quality sampling in conjunction with macroinvertebrate sampling and will continue to do so.

Stream Gauging Stations. The BLM has purchased and installed two gauging stations on the Marys River.

Marys River Riparian Pasture. In July 1991, the BLM completed construction of approximately nine miles of fence to create a 12,000 acre riparian pasture, encompassing approximately 19.5 miles of LCT stream.

Conners Basin Riparian Pasture. The BLM completed reconstruction of existing fences in July 1991. These fences will facilitate intensive livestock management on Conners Creek.

T-Creek, Draw Creek, and Marys River Exclosures. The BLM planned to construct about 12 miles of corridor fence to exclude

livestock use on eight miles of stream on T-Creek, Draw Creek, and Marys River beginning in 1991. Because of problems with funding, much of this fencing has not yet been completed. Two Marys River exclosures have been completed; the balance of the work is scheduled to be completed by fall 1993.

Marys River Land Exchange. One of the highest priority planned actions identified in the Marys River HMP is to acquire administrative control of the private land portions of the Marys River and its tributaries, either through conservation easements, exchange of use agreements, land exchanges, or outright purchases.

In 1991, a land exchange was completed between Olympic Management, Inc. (OMI) and the BLM. The Elko District acquired approximately 46,935 acres of riparian, aquatic and upland habitat. A conservation easement was also included in the land exchange for the purpose of riparian/stream habitat protection, recreation, and study on a portion of the lower Marys River.

Low-level Aerial Photography. The BLM has completed 117 miles of low-level aerial photography. These photographs will be used for monitoring changes in riparian condition and for initial work on stream classification.

Riparian Fencing. Approximately 1,250 acres of fenced meadows at the Cross Ranch will be available for livestock grazing. About six miles of fence is currently being constructed to create this pasture and exclude the main channel of the Marys River from grazing. The BLM is expected to be completed this work by June 1992.

Stream Habitat Inventory. The BLM will be conducting riparian/aquatic habitat inventories in the Marys River subbasin during the summer and fall of 1992. Data gathered during this inventory will be used to determine if multiple-use objectives are being met, and to make necessary management changes.

Population Inventory. The NDOW will be conducting a population inventory on the Marys River during the summer of 1992.

Terrestrial Wildlife Inventories. The NDOW established small mammal and bird studies in 1991 and will continue to monitor species abundance and diversity.

Stream Classification. Stream classification was initiated in 1992.

Riparian Planting. Approximately 10,000 aspen, alder, and chokecherry seedlings will be planted on the upper Marys River on June 6, 1992 by the BLM and volunteers. Seedling planting is

expected to accelerate riparian vegetation establishment on the Marys River.

PROPOSED FY 93 PROJECT ACTIVITIES
See Appendix 1 for cost estimate for each action.

Riparian/Stream Habitat Inventory (1). Monitoring is needed to determine if multiple-use objectives are being met, and to make necessary management changes.

Stream Classification (2). The riparian classification effort would continue in 1993.

Stream Gauging Stations (3). A gauging station would be installed on Hanks Creek.

Valley Cross Sections (4). Cross section surveying would be done by BLM personnel.

Monitoring Wells (5). The BLM would contract with a licensed well driller to drill the well holes. BLM personnel would install the monitoring wells and collect the data.

Vegetation Transects (6). The BLM would establish vegetation transects along the valley cross sections. The BLM would collect data on vegetation changes due to a rising water table.

Water Temperature Monitoring (7). The BLM would install thermographs at the gauging stations and in major tributaries to record water temperatures.

Macroinvertebrate Sampling (8). The BLM and the FS would continue monitoring macroinvertebrates as the riparian/stream systems recovers.

Water Quality Sampling (9). The BLM and the FS would continue to monitor water quality.

Terrestrial Wildlife Inventories (10). The NDOW would continue to monitor small mammal and bird species abundance and diversity.

Riparian Planting (11, 12, 13, 14, 15). Planting of riparian vegetation (aspen, cottonwood, chokecherry, and alder) on some tributaries of the Marys River (Conners Creek, Chimney Creek, Draw Creek, Hanks Creek, and T Creek) would be initiated by the BLM.

Stockwater Wells (16). The BLM would construct stockwater wells as an alternative to water gaps on the Marys River.

Cultural Resource Inventory (17). Cultural resource inventories conducted by the BLM would be directed at determining the type and condition of cultural properties present.

Plan Development (18). With the completion of the Marys River land exchange, the existing Marys River Riparian/Aquatic Habitat Management Plan (HMP) would be revised to include acquired lands in the upper Marys River subbasin. A separate HMP would be developed for the lower Marys River (the fenced meadows).

Improved grazing management and associated rangeland improvement projects needed to meet multiple-use objectives would be addressed in the Deeth Allotment evaluation and be included in a subsequent allotment management plan (AMP) or grazing decision.

A Recreation Management Area Plan for the Marys River subbasin would be developed to cover all planned recreation actions and cultural resources management. Facilities and other management actions planned to promote recreation use would be closely coordinated with the riparian/aquatic monitoring so that riparian and fisheries recovery will not be negatively impacted.

Riparian Fencing, Hanks Creek (19). The BLM will complete survey and design of a combination of exclosure and riparian pasture fencing to protect 17 miles of LCT habitat on Hanks Creek in 1992. Fence construction would begin in 1993.

Fence Reconstruction (20). The BLM will complete an evaluation of the existing fences on the lower Marys River in 1992. Fence reconstruction and modification would begin in 1993.

PARTNERS/CASH CONTRIBUTIONS

The agency listed below has made a commitment of a cash contribution for FY 93.

Nevada Department of Wildlife	$10,000

Although no firm commitments of cash contributions for FY 93 have been made, the organizations listed below have contributed in the past and are likely to contribute again.

American Forestry Association	$7,000
Trout Unlimited, Northeastern Nevada Chapter	$1,000

A proposal has been submitted to the organization listed below for consideration during July.

American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers Association EQ Fund	$4,000

PARTNERS/IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

There have been no firm commitments of in-kind contributions for FY 93. The organizations listed below have contributed in the past and may contribute again.

Trout Unlimited, Northeastern Nevada Chapter	$ 300
The Wildlife Society, Nevada Chapter	$ 900
Elko County Conservation Association	$ 200
Girl Scouts of America	$1,800
Nevada Mining Association	$3,100

The above contributions were volunteer labor.

APPENDIX 1 page 1 of 2

BRING BACK THE NATIVES
MARYS RIVER
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION FY 93

mber	Stream Name	Job Description	BLM	FS	NDOW	NFWF
1	Marys River and tributaries	Stream Habitat Inventory	$30,000			
2	Marys River and tributaries	Stream Classification	$43,075	$14,750		$30,350
3	Hanks Creek	Stream gauging station				$8,650
4	Marys River and tributaries	Valley cross sections	$6,000			
5	Marys River and tributaries	Monitoring wells	$9,500			$20,000
6	Marys River and tributaries	Vegetation transects	$6,000			
7	Marys River and tributaries	Water temp. monitoring	$1,000			$9,000
8	Marys River and tributaries	Macro. sampling	$3,000	$1,000		$3,900
9	Marys River and tributaries	Water quality sampling	$3,000	$1,000		
10	Marys River	Terrestrial wildlife inventories			$6,000	
11	Chimney Creek	Riparian planting (1 ac.)	$ 5,000			
12	Conners Creek	Riparian planting (1 ac.)	$ 5,000			
13	Draw Creek	Riparian planting (1 ac.)	$ 5,000			
14	Hanks Creek	Riparian planting (1 ac.)	$ 5,000			
15	T Creek	Riparian planting (1 ac.)	$ 5,000			

APPENDIX 1 page 2 of 2
BRING BACK THE NATIVES
MARYS RIVER
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION FY 93

mber	Stream Name	Job Description	BLM	FS	NDOW	NFWF
16	Marys River	Stockwater wells (2)	$25,000 #			
17	Marys River	Cultural Resource inventory	$6,000			
18	Marys River and tributaries	Plan development	$72,000			
19	Hanks Creek	Riparian fencing (10 mi.)			$10,000	$50,000 #
20	Marys River	Fence reconst. (25 mi.-fenced meadows)	$34,375 *			$34,375 *
			263,950	16,750	16,000	156,275 ($452,975 total

includes support costs of 10%
includes support costs of 25%

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: Intermountain
State: Nevada
Forest: Humboldt
BLM District: Winnemucca
FS Contact: Tom Montoya
BLM Contact: Rick Rieber
Phone: (702) 738-5171
Phone: (702) 623-1500

Project Title: Eightmile Creek Watershed Improvement Project

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $ 87,380
FY 93 Project Cost: $ 41,000

Date Started: 10/91
Date To Be Completed: 9/93

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $ 3,000.00
(By FS: $2,000 ; By BLM: $1,000)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $ 2,000

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $ 1,000

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution From Other Sources: $27,000

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: $ 8,000

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: Lahontan cutthroat trout

Status of Species: ____ Endangered; X Threatened; ____ FS/BLM Sensitive; X State Listed; ____ Candidate; ____ Other

Total Project Miles: 10
(FS Miles 9.5 ; BLM Miles .5 ; Other Miles ____)

Brief Description of Project (i.e. project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.): Eightmile drainage is in a degraded condition as a result of: 1) a 100-year flood event that occurred in 1983; 2) a series of wildfires that occurred in 1986 and again in 1989; and 3) heavy livestock grazing until closure of the area to grazing in 1975. Eightmile Creek is critical habitat for the Quinn River strain of Lahontan cutthroat, containing one of seven remaining populations. The area is also winter range for bighorn sheep which were re-introduced to the area in 1978. The project involves construction of four miles of fence to prevent livestock drift into Eightmile Creek from an adjacent allotment, stabilizing burned stream banks through sagebrush revetment, erosion matting and willow planting. A monitoring program will also be established which will include: 1) placement of thermographs to monitor water temperature changes; 2) photo points and permanent transects to monitor vegetation establishment and channel stabilization; 3) water chemestry analysis to monitor nutrients and bacteria; 4) a low level aerial infrared

photography to monitor changes in vegetation composition and stream hydraulics; 5) macroinvertebrate sampling to evaluate aquatic biotic conditions and potential impacts, such as sediment; and 6) re-reading stream habitat stations. A slide/brochure presentation will be developed to use as a tool to educate the public to the value of stable watersheds and to demonstrate the implementation of "Best Management Practices". The project will also be included in a video production about fisheries programs in the Region. Finally, the project will provide for an interpretive sign at the site. The drainage will continue to be closed to livestock grazing.

Total Miles: 10 FS Miles 9.5 ; BLM Miles 0.5 ; Other Miles --

Expected Benefits (i.e. miles of stream/acres of lake treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.): Ten miles of stream will show: 1) improved riverine/riparian conditions resulting in improved water quality and timing; 2) improved aquatic environment capable of sustaining a viable population of Lahontan cutthroat, producing brood stock to augment remaining populations of Quinn River Lahontan cutthroat and available for use in re-introductions to historically occupied habitats, 3) more stable hydraulic condition and vegetation composition (riparian and upland) that reflects the potential of the drainage; 4) improved bighorn sheep winter range; and 5) education of the public as to the value of stable watersheds.

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity):

- administration- $5,000
- interpretive sign- $2,000
- riparian/riverine habitat classification- $10,000
- monitoring- $9,000
- brochure/slide presentation- $3,000
- streambank stabilization
    materials purchased in 1992- $6,000 in 1993- $3,000
    labor- $ 6,000 (NDF contributed labor)
- upland seeding
    seed purchased in 1992- $1,000
    application- $1,000
- willow planting
    labor- $2,000 (Boy Scout/Girl Scout contributed labor)

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals):

-Nevada Department of Wildlife - $15,000 (1992)
-Coors Brewery through Coors Pure Water 2000 Program - $2,500 (1992)
(Other federal funds: Federal Clean Water Act Section 319(h) Funds - $30,595, 1992-1993
- AFTMA EQ fund - $4,000 (1992/93)

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment):

-Nevada Division of Forestry - $ 6,000 (1993)
-Boy Scouts/Girl Scouts - $2,000 (1993)

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: 3
State: New Mexico
Forest: Carson
BLM District: Albuquerque
FS Contact: Mary Knapp
BLM Contact: Sam DesGeorges
Phone: 505/758-6200
Phone: 505/758-8851

Project Title: Agua Caliente Creek Restoration Project

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $ 50,000
FY 93 Project Cost: $ 20,000

Date Started: 1991
Date To Be Completed: 1994

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $ 10,000
(By FS: $ 5,000 ; By BLM: $ 5,000)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $ 5,000

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $ 5,000

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution From Other Sources: $ 0

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: $ 0

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: Rio Grande cutthroat trout

Status of Species: ____ Endangered; ____ Threatened; x FS/BLM Sensitive; ____ State Listed; ____ Candidate; ____ Other

Total Project Miles: 4.3
(FS Miles 2.0 ; BLM Miles 2.1 ; Other Miles 0.2)

Brief Description of Project (i.e. project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.): The Agua Caliente project proposes to restore the stream to its historic condition and restore the Rio Grande cutthroat trout in its historic habitat. Cutthroats were last known from this stream in late 1958, a point in time when most cutthroat were displaced from most of their historic range. Rainbow trout last were taken from the stream in 1988, prior to a large flood event.

The project is planned to be implemented in three phases: Phase I consists of intensive inventory to determine the extent of rainbow trout distribution and development of ecological sites within the riparian system. Benthic macroinvertebrate sampling also will be conducted. Phase II will entail the removal of extant populations of rainbow trout via electrofishing, and the release of beaver to increase pooling within the stream system. Phase III shall result in a final inventory and the release of Rio Grande cutthroat into the stream system.

Expected Benefits (i.e. miles of stream/acres of lake treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.):

The project is expected to result in improved habitat conditions for Rio Grande cutthroat trout and in the reestablishment of a native fisheries in a portion of its historic range. The project also is expected to aid local efforts that are necessary to avoid the continued decline of native fisheries and to preclude the need to list the species pursuant to the Endangered Species Act. Future angling opportunities will result from this multi-agency effort to expand cutthroat distribution within its historic range.

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity):

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals):

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment):

New Mexico Department of Game and Fish
CAPE (Citizens Against Poisoning the Environment)
local sportsmen and sportswomen

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: R8 State: N.C.
Forest: Uwharrie(NFsNC) BLM District: ____
FS Contact: Donley Hill BLM Contact: ____
Phone: (704) 257-4814 Phone: ____

Project Title: Little River Watershed Restoration and Conservation

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $240,000 FY 93 Project Cost: $48,000

Date Started: 10/1/93 Date To Be Completed: 9/01/97

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $16,000
(By FS: $10,000 ; By BLM: $6,000)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $ ____

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $ ____

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution From Other Sources: $ ____

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: $32,000

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: Rich assemblage of FW mussels, fish, crustaceans

Status of Species: ____ Endangered; ____ Threatened; ____ FS/BLM Sensitive;
4 State Listed; 3 Candidate; ____ Other

Total Project Miles: 40
(FS Miles 10 ; BLM Miles ____; Other Miles 30)

Brief Description of Project (i.e. project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.): The Little River on the Uwharrie National Forest in North Carolina is a refuge for perhaps the most diverse assemblage of freshwater mussels, snails, fish, crustaceans, and aquatic insects on the east coast of the United States and it is being seriously threatened by land abuse and poorly planned residential deevelopment. The purpose of this project is to develop a "grass roots" watershed restoration and conservation program using cooperative riparian area improvement projects and the acquisition of conservation easements as a means of improving land use practices and developing models for high quality environments.

Expected Benefits (i.e. miles of stream/acres of lake treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.): There are widespread threats to freshwater mussel populations across the nation. Restoration and conservation of this species rich refuge may prove to be vitally important in protecting species at risk and in preserving an area for reintroduction of extirpated endemic species.

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity):

Aquatic faunal survey of the Little River and it's tributaries.	$24,000
Riparian area vegetation mapping	$10,000
Begin GIS land use map preparation and analysis	$16,000
Riparian area restoration demonstration project	$8,000

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals):

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment):

Nature Conservancy (state chapter)	$5,000
N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission (non-game program)	$12,000
N.C. Plant Conservation Program	$5,000
N.C. Heritage Program	$5,000
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	$5,000

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: Pacific NW
State: Oregon
Forest: Malheur NF
BLM District:
FS Contact: George Evans
BLM Contact:
Phone: 503/573-7292
Phone:

Project Title: Upper South Fork John Day River: Watershed Restoration

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $
FY 93 Project Cost: $27,000

Date Started:
Date To Be Completed: 9/30/93

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $ 13,250
(By FS: $13,250 ; By BLM: $ 0)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: K-V funding available from several sales 10,000

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution From Other Sources: Permittees $ 3,750

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: $

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: Redband trout, possibly summer steelhead

Status of Species: ____ Endangered; ____ Threatened; XX FS/BLM Sensitive;
____ State Listed; ____ Candidate; ____ Other

Total Project Miles: 2.5
(FS Miles 2.5 ; BLM Miles ____; Other Miles ____)

Brief Description of Project (i.e. project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.): The SF of the John Day River originates on Burns RD of the Malheur NF within Lonesome C & H allotment. The objectives of this project are 1) to increase riparian vegetation abundance and vigor, 2) to raise water table in Sunflower Flat, and 3) to stabilize streambanks along 2.5 miles of the SF John Day River.

Projects necessary to meet the objectives include fencing, vegetative riprap, placement of gabions and rock weirs, and installation of a cattleguard. The fence and the cattle guard are needed to control cattle and speed recovery of this watershed.

In 1991, the Lonesome allotment management plan and environmental assessment were completed and approved. The projects above were included in these documents, and have been agreed to by the permittees. Similar projects are described in the draft Stream Restoration Program for the South Fork of the John Day River, which was developed as part of a Coordinated Resource Mgmt Plan. The BLM is a cooperator in the CRMP process and there is extensive BLM ownership downstream from this project area.

Expected Benefits (i.e. miles of stream/acres of lake treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.):

A small increase in late season flow is expected from these riparian improvements. The most important result should be a decrease in stream temperature as shading improves along the length of the stream. It is possible that stream temperatures may decrease as much as 3°F. There will also be sediment trapped by new vegetation, eventually raising the water table. The increased vegetation will also provide habitat for small mammals and song birds.

Visual quality will be enhanced along the length of the project area (approximately 3 stream miles).

Over time, spawning, rearing and pool habitat will improve for redband trout. If the Izee Falls fish passage project is completed, this area may provide habitat for summer steelhead.

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity):

1. 2.5 miles of 4-wire fence @ $4,000/mi (for materials)	$ 10,000
2. One cattleguard 10' x 14' and installation	6,000
3. Vegetative riprap	1,500
4. Rock structures/gabions 10 @ $500 ea	5,000
5. Purchase and plant shrubs	1,200
6. Vehicle use	300
7. Overhead	3,000
TOTAL	$ 27,000

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals):

Permittees: fence construction $1,500/mi x 2.5 mi. (labor) $3,750

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment):

Volunteers for shrub planting: 4-H Group

Volunteers for riprap placement: RMEF or Izaac Walton League

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: 6
Forest: Ochoco National Forest
FS Contact: Dean Grover
Phone: 503/447-9873

State: Oregon
BLM District: Prineville
BLM contact: David Young
Phone: 503/447-8752

Project Title: Crooked River Watershed Restoration

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $627,000
FY 93 Project Cost: $134,000

Date Started: 1992
Date to be Completed: 2002

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $26,000
(By FS: 8,000 ; By BLM: 18,000)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $5,000

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $12,000

D) FY 93 Cash Contributions from Other Sources: $63,500

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: $27,500

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefitted: redband trout, bull trout, winter and summer steelhead, and chinook salmon

Status of Species: ______ Endangered; ______ Threatened; __X__ FS/BLM Sensitive;
______ State Listed; __X__ Candidate; __X__ Other

Total Project Miles: 83
(FS Miles: 12 ; BLM Miles: 22 ; Other Miles: 49)

Brief Description of Project (i.e., project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.): Major watershed problems on the Crooked River watershed are currently being exacerbated by five years of drought. Heavy recreation use, overgrazing by livestock, poor timber management practices and extensive road building have combined with overallocation of water supplies to degrade water quality and quantity in the basin. This project proposes to correct these problems through changes in land use management, riparian restoration projects, and development of a public education campaign through the Crook County School District. Riparian rehabilitation projects include replanting river terraces with native vegetation raised at the high school coupled with improved livestock management. Streambanks will be stabilized with natural materials such as boulders and juniper revetment. An extensive monitoring and education effort will be coordinated by teachers

at Crook County High School. Results of these efforts will be incorporated into educational curricula and for public dissemination.

Expected Benefits (i.e., miles of stream/acres of lakes treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.): Significant improvements are expected to all 83 stream miles in the project area plus major improvement in overall water quality in the downstream Deschutes River, which is a major recreational and salmon and steelhead river. Ultimately, project proponents hope to restore spawning runs of summer steelhead and chinook salmon to the Crooked River system. This will involve improvements and/or development for fish passage facilities at three dams: Ochoco, Round Butte, and Pelton. Vast opportunities for recreational fishing would be created.

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity): Fiscal year 93 activities include construction of a greenhouse at Crook County High School ($12,000), enrollment of 10 teachers in Project Wild and Project Aquatic Wild, and development of course curriculum and purchase of educational materials ($8,000). Construction of approximately 6 miles of livestock exclusion fencing ($37,500), purchase of replanting materials, supplies, and stock ($18,000), planting of willows, shrubs, and grasses in upland and riparian areas ($15,000) also would occur this year. Water quality, flow, and habitat monitoring will begin in 1993 ($5,500). In-stream habitat enhancement work (boulders, logs, etc.) also will begin in 1993 ($18,000). A project coordinator also will be hired ($20,000).

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals): A proposal to the Governor's Watershed Enhancement Board for $57,000 in 93 funds has been submitted. Additional cash contributions of $2,500 from the Ochoco Chapter and Oregon Council of Trout Unlimited are expected, as well as $4,000 from the AFTMA EQ Fund.

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment): In-Kind labor and materials are expected in 93 from Trout Unlimited ($7,500), Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife ($1,000), Crook County High School ($18,000), and the Deschutes Llama Association ($1,000). Most labor costs will be volunteers coordinated by BLM, Trout Unlimited, and the local high school. Heavy equipment use will be donated by 4 ranchers.

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: 6
State: Oregon
Forest:
BLM District: Medford
FS Contact:
BLM Contact: Rich Drehobl
Phone:
Phone: 503/770-2331

Project Title: Jenny Creek Riparian Restoration Project

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $ 170,000
FY 93 Project Cost: $ 50,000

Date Started: 1991
Date To Be Completed: 1995

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $ 15,000
(By FS: $; By BLM: $ 15,000)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $ 0

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $ 20,000

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution From Other Sources: $ 10,000

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: $ 5,000

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: Jenny Creek sucker, redband trout, pond turtle

Status of Species: ___ Endangered; ___ Threatened; x FS/BLM Sensitive;
___ State Listed; x Candidate; ___ Other

Total Project Miles: 12
(FS Miles ___; BLM Miles 6; Other Miles 6)

Brief Description of Project (i.e. project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.): The overall objectives of the Jenny Creek project are to reduce stream sedimentation and high water temperature, and to improve stream temperature over time. These are being achieved by accomplishing a number of tasks including: 1) fencing livestock off of five miles of stream bank; 2) using juniper and stumps to stabilize 2000 yards of stream bank; 3) seed and mulch 10 acres of eroding slopes, road banks and draws; 4) install sediment dams in 1/4 mile of drainage ditches and gullies; 5) waterbar and maintain water bars and cross drains in 30 miles of roads; 6) improve fish passage at four natural and man-made barriers; 7) install 5 instream structures; 8) plant 15,000 tree cuttings and seedlings along 5 miles of stream to improve riparian habitat; and 9) erect 750 song bird and duck nest boxes along five miles of stream. Volunteers will be used wherever possible. Monitoring of stream flows, water temperatures and water quality will be done on a routine basis.

Expected Benefits (i.e. miles of stream/acres of lake treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.): **The primary benefits will be the reduction of stream siltation and high water temperature. These improved conditions will result in increased production of desireable aquatic resources. Oregon s trout anglers will benefit, over time, by a 10 to 25 percent increase in available trout on Jenny Creek. An enhanced riparian zone will benefit not only the aquatic resources, but also birds, herptiles and mammals. Within the five-year life of the project, about 12 miles of stream habitat, scattered throughout the Jenny Creek watershed, will be enhanced directly. The entire watershed will benefit.**

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity):

Riparian fencing, 2 1/2 miles	**$ 12,500**
Stream bank protection	**6,500**
Erosion control: seed and mulch 4 acres	**2,500**
Tree planting: 8,000 cuttings and seedlings	**5,000**
Erect bird boxes: 400 along 3 miles of stream	**2,500**
Improve fish passage and spawning habitat	**5,000**
Monitor water quality at 15 locations (purchase equipment)	**6,000**
Additional erosion control and planting with cash contribution	10,000

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals):

We will apply to the state of Oregon for grants from the following programs:

Governor s Watershed Enhancement Board	**$ 5,000**
ODFW s Fish Restoration and Enhancement Program	**5,000**

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment):

The Public Lands Restoration Task Force, a sub-organization of the Izaak Walton League of America, will be asked to donate $5,000 worth of materials and services.

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: R04 (Intermountain) State: Utah
Forest: F18 (Uinta) BLM District: ____
FS Contact: Carol Nunn BLM Contact: ____
Phone: 801-798-3571 Phone: ____

Project Title: Nebo Creek Fish and Riparian Enhancement Project

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $175,000 FY 93 Project Cost: $40,000

Date Started: 1991 Date To Be Completed: 1996

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $30,000
(By FS: $30,000 ; By BLM: $ ____)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $ ____

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $ ____

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution From Other Sources: $ 5,000

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: $ 5,000

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: Bonneville Cutthroat Trout

Status of Species: ____ Endangered; ____ Threatened; X FS/BLM Sensitive;
____ State Listed; ____ Candidate; ____ Other

Total Project Miles: 10
(FS Miles 10 ; BLM Miles ____ ; Other Miles ____)

Brief Description of Project (i.e. project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.): Nebo Creek is an important fishery, maintaining viable trout populations, and is considered by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resource to have the potential of being a successful wild trout fishery. The purpose of the proposed project is to maximize and improve the quantity and quality of native fish and stream habitat along Nebo Creek and its tributaries. Projects are proposed for implementation in 9 reaches, starting in 1991 and to be completed in 1996. Aesthetic values of the project are important, because Nebo Creek and adjacent lands are used by anglers and other recreationists. Most structures would be constructed with natural material (i.e., rocks, logs, trees). Efforts would be made to minimize visual impacts of material used to secure the enhancement structures. Log and rock instream structures that would enhance and work with existing conditions, rather than set back the vegetative recovery process, have been recommended. The Nebo Creek Study Area is being

looked at as an entire drainage and solutions developed that will allow the Forest Service to improve land management practices and eliminate causes of degradation. Range Allotment Management Plans currently are being revised to meet the new Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines. Dispersed recreation areas are being closed, due to impacts to riparian and watershed ecosystems. This project involves coordination between the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and the Forest Service. Elimination of non-native trout species would take place along with construction of fish barriers to reduce the chance of hybridization.

Expected Benefits (i.e. miles of stream/acres of lake treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.): Approximately 169 fish and riparian habitat improvements would be installed in and along 10 miles of stream. Approximately 14 acres of boulder restricted access in dispersed camping areas, juniper revetment and cottonwood and willow plantings also would be implemented. This project would enhance and benefit fishing opportunities. Project objectives are to maintain wild fish populations, provide an opportunity for the angler to catch wild fish, protect streams from any future perturbation, improve water quality and spawning conditions, reduce sediment loading and soil and streambank erosion and increase terrestrial an aquatic organism production. Improve the trend in Bonneville cutthroat population numbers and its habitat through re-introduction efforts, which would result in a downward trend troward Federal listing of the species.

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity): The Nebo Creek Fish and Riparian Enhancement Project would be a 3 to 5 year project, beginning from 1991. Estimated costs would approximate $40,000 per year. This would include installation of structures, overhead costs, and revegetation with grasses, forbs, willows and cottonwoods. An interpretive display sign has been installed at the Forest boundary to display educational and informative literature, as well as to explain the who, what, where and why of this project. Construction of fish barriers would be approximately $5,000 to $10,000 for labor, equipment and materials.

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals): The Nebo Creek Fish and Riparian Enhancement Project was funded in 1991 through the Challenge Cost-Share program. The Forest Service contributed $20,000 and the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources contributed $7,500. HabiTech Inc. was contracted to inventory Nebo Creek and two of its tributaries (Page Fork and Holman Creek). Coordination between the Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Anglers, a perspective partner, and Trout Unlimited is ongoing.

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment): 12 Eagle Scouts and Boy Scouts volunteered to install approximately 2 miles of juniper revetment along Nebo Creek in 1991. They also constructed buck and pole fences to restrict vehicle access along the stream to protect spawning sites, vegetation, and the streambanks. Similar cooperation is expected for 1992 and possibly 1993. Nebo Creek also is up for adoption in the "Adopt A Stream" Program.

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: 4
Forest:
FS Contact:
Phone:
State: Utah
BLM District: Vernal
BLM Contact: Steve Madsen
Phone: 801/789-1362

Project Title: Bookcliffs - Bitter Creek

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $ 90,000
FY 93 Project Cost: $ 22,000

Date Started: FY93
Date To Be Completed: FY97

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $ 10,000
(By FS: $; By BLM: $ 10,000)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $ 0

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $ 10,000

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution From Other Sources: $ 0

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: $ 2,000

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: Colorado cutthroat trout

Status of Species: ____ Endangered; ____ Threatened; ____ FS/BLM Sensitive; ____ State Listed; x Candidate; ____ Other

Total Project Miles: 15
(FS Miles ____; BLM Miles 15; Other Miles ____)

Brief Description of Project (i.e. project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.): The Bookcliffs project proposes to enhance and increase fishing opportunities, reintroduce native species to historic range, and improve riparian areas to proper functioning condition. These objectives will be met through reduction in livestock grazing, installation of instream structures, reintroduction of Colorado cutthroat trout, and protective fencing as needed depending on reduced livestock use patterns. Macroinvertebrate inventories and water quality studies will be used to establish baseline information and will combine with aquatic and terrestrial vegetation monitoring to evaluate the success of the project.

Expected Benefits (i.e. miles of stream/acres of lake treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.): Approximately 15 miles of stream would benefit directly through improved management. The reach currently supports less than 10 fishing days annually. It is projected that more than 100 fishing days would be possible as a result of improvements in habitat conditions due to project implementation. The project is expected to return nearly all of the riparian habitat to a properly functioning condition (very little of the riparian area current is in such a state). Although limited, waterfowl use is expected to increase as a result of the project.

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity):

Installation of 20 instream structures	$ 10,000
Baseline inventories for aquatic and terrestrial habitat	10,000

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals):

Currently exploring possibilities

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment):

Volunteers	$ 1,000
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources --	$ 1,000

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: 4
Forest: Ashley (Flaming Gorge NRA)
FS Contact: Rick Jones
Phone: 801/784-3409

State: Wyoming
BLM District: Rock Springs
BLM Contact: J. Henderson
Phone: 307/382-5350

Project Title: Current Creek/Sage Creek Showcase HMP (Little Mountain)

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $ 198,000
FY 93 Project Cost: $ 23,300

Date Started: 1990
Date To Be Completed: 2002

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $ 3,300
(By FS: $ ______ ; By BLM: $3,300)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $ 0

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $ 6,000

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution From Other Sources: $ 8,000

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: $ 6,000

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: Colorado River cutthroat trout

Status of Species: _____ Endangered; _____ Threatened; x FS/BLM Sensitive; x State Listed; x Candidate, _____ Other

Total Project Miles: 21
(FS Miles 1 ; BLM Miles 13 ; Other Miles 7)

Brief Description of Project (i.e. project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.): **This is the fourth year (1993) of implementation on this project. All proposed instream structures are completed. This year projects include:**

1) **Prescribed burning on 1800 acres (40-60% mosaic).**
2) **Exclosure fences on spring sources.**
3) **Macroinvertebrate monitoring.**
4) **Vegetation planting in riparian zones.**
5) **Photo plot monitoring.**
6) **Continuation of new grazing system.**

Objectives are to re-establish the desired plant community for riparian habitat and increase Colorado River cutthroat trout populations to 400-600 per mile. Catch and release fishing will continue on this stream.

Expected Benefits (i.e., miles of stream/acres of lake treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.):

Improved streambank stability; riparian vegetation increasing in willow/sedge composition; increased vigor of aspen stands; decreased sediment and salt contribution to Flaming gorge Reservoir; Better spawning gravel; increased populations of CRCT; as vegetation improves beaver will re-establish and create more pool habitat which is critical for CRCT survival.

Proposed FY 93 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity):

1) Burns	$15,000
2) Exclosure Fences	$ 5,000
3) Macroinvertebrate monitoring	$ 2,000
4) Vegetation for riparian zones	$ 1,000
5) Photo plot monitoring	$ 300

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals):

Trout Unlimited	$500 (projected)
Sweetwater Wildlife	$500 (projected)
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	$3,000 (projected)
AFTMA EQ Fund	$4,000 (projected)

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment):

Wyoming Game and Fish Department	$5,000 (proposed)
Trout Unlimited	$ 500 (projected)
Sweetwater Wildlife	$ 500 (projected)

FY 93 PROJECT NOMINATION FORM
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: Intermountain (R-4)

State: Wyoming

Forest: Bridger-Teton National Forest

BLM District: Rock Springs

FS Contact: Bill Noblitt
Phone: 1-307-739-5525

BLM Contact: John Henderson
Phone: 1-307-382-5350

Project Title: La Barge Watershed Fisheries/Watershed Enhancement

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $656,000

FY 93 Project Cost: $96,500

Date Started: 1989

Date Completed: 2003

FY93 Project Funding Breakdown

A. FY93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $73,500
(By FS: $51,000; By BLM: $7,500; By WGFD: $15,000)

B. FY93 FS Contribution:..$10,000

C. FY93 BLM Contribution..$ 3,000

D. FY93 Cash Contribution from Other Sources..........................$ 4,000

E. FY93 In-Kind Partner Contributions...$ 6,000

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: Colorado River Cutthroat Trout

Status of the Species: Listed as sensitive by the U.S. Forest Service and the Wyoming Game and Fish Department. Also classified as a Category II Taxa by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service which is a taxa for which information now in the possession of the Service indicates that proposing to list as endangered or threatened is possibly appropriate, but for which conclusive data on biological vulnerability and threat are not currently available to support proposed rules.

Total Project Miles:
FS Miles: 26.5; BLM Miles: 11.5; State Land Miles: .5

Brief Description of Project:

Enhancement of the La Barge watershed fisheries has been identified as a cooperative effort between Trout Unlimited (Uinta Chapter), Bureau of Land Management, Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, and the Bridger-Teton National Forest (Kemmerer Ranger District). A Cooperative Management Agreement has been prepared under the lead of the Bridger-Teton National Forest to achieve the goals and objectives identified in Forest Plan Implementation Studies.

The Cooperative Management Agreement's objectives for National Forest System lands are: 1) to achieve a fisheries Habitat Condition Index rating of 85 or better and a Riparian Resource Value rating of 76 or better (ecological status based on potential natural community) for all aquatic and riparian habitats; 2) to manage or maintain vegetative communities to enhance watershed function for increasing water retention and reducing erosion; 3) to provide suitable and adequate amounts of habitat to ensure the continual existence of the Colorado River cutthroat trout and, by 1995, improve 10% of the subspecies' stream habitat; 4) by 1995, to increase the range of the Colorado River cutthroat trout within the watershed by 10%; and 5) to jointly plan for the management and control of beaver populations and the maintenance of optimum habitat conditions. Other on-going planning within the watershed includes the environmental analyses and subsequent preparation of Allotment Management Plans for the Forest Service's and Bureau of Land Management's grazing allotments.

La Barge Creek and most of its tributaries are classified as fisheries containing Colorado River cutthroat trout, rainbow trout, and Eastern brook trout. Several streams (Nameless Creek and Rock Creek) contain populations of genetically-pure Colorado River cutthroat trout.

Estimated Costs with Project Description

Rock Creek (BLM/State lands): An existing, wooden fish migration barrier on the creek is in need of reconstruction in order to adequately protect the genetically-pure Colorado River cutthroat trout from being hybridized by rainbow trout from La Barge Creek. The creek is currently closed to fishing by Wyoming Game and Fish Commission Orders in order to provide an adequate brood stock for the Daniel Fish Hatchery. Progeny are used for reintroduction of the cutthroat into other streams within the Green River Basin. Because of its age, the existing barrier is vulnerable to being washed out by high spring run-off. A rock gabion barrier would be installed at a more strategic location downstream on Wyoming State land.

Objective: To protect with a high-level of confidence the genetic purity of the population. Maintain exclosures upstream from the fish barrier.

Cost: $15,000 for FY93 for materials.

Partner contribution: WGFD in-kind ($5,000) and TU labor (approx. $1,000).

Benefits: Continual protection of the genetic integrity of the Rock Creek population.

Miller Creek (BLM): Existing fisheries is unknown at this time but the creek has potential for management as a Colorado River cutthroat trout fisheries. BLM would conduct Habitat Condition Surveys and establish a macro-invertebrate monitoring station while the Wyoming Game and Fish Department would concurrently conduct their Habitat Quality Surveys which would include determining habitat quality index ratings, assessment in habitat changes, invertebrate sampling, water chemistry, habitat stability, spawning habitat assessment, and fish population status.

Objective: To assess the suitability of Miller Creek to support a Colorado River cutthroat trout fisheries and, if suitable, establish a cutthroat fisheries.

Cost: FY93 - BLM habitat condition survey, $7,500
FY94 - Construct a fish migration barrier, $15,000
FY94 - Structural fish habitat improvement, $20,000

Benefits: Four miles of stream habitat treated to increase Colorado River cutthroat trout range as well as add four miles of recreational fishing opportunity within the La Barge watershed.

Nameless Creek (USFS): Nameless Creek currently supports a small population of genetically-pure Colorado River cutthroat trout. A fish migration barrier was installed in 1989, the riparian zone was fenced in 1990, and 20 instream structures were installed in 1991 as well as closing the Nameless Creek road with gates and ripping and seeding the driving surface. Wyoming Game and Fish Department has conducted enhancement stocking of 1,000 genetically-pure Colorado River cutthroat trout in 1990 and 1991 and has committed to additional stocking in 1992. Additional planned work for FY1992 includes increasing the number of instream structures and fencing several springs which contribute to the water flow of the creek as well as releasing several aspen stands by removing encroaching conifers (to benefit beaver habitat).

Objective: Further protect and enhance the Colorado River cutthroat trout habitat of Nameless Creek.

Cost: FY92 - Fence exclosure around springs (1/2 mile), $4,500
- Install 10+ instream structures, $25,000
- Release aspen stands from conifers, $3,000

Benefits: Enhancement of Colorado River cutthroat trout habitat ensuring optimum conditions for a stable population from year to year.

South La Barge Creek (USFS): South La Barge Creek currently supports reproducing populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout, rainbow trout, and Eastern brook trout. This creek has been identified as having potential to be managed as a Colorado River cutthroat trout fishery. A fish migration barrier was installed during 1991 to prevent spawning rainbow trout from migrating out of La Barge Creek and several specimens of

Colorado River cutthroat trout were removed by Wyoming Game and Fish personnel for genetic-typing at Colorado State University. Proposed work would includes the removal of all non-native trout species (treating with antimycin). Wyoming Game and Fish Department would commence with a stocking program to augment the residual population of Colorado River cutthroat trout.

Objective: To increase the range of genetically pure Colorado River cutthroat trout.

Cost: FY93 - Treating the stream to remove non-native trout, $5,000

Benefits: Genetically-pure Colorado River cutthroat trout range would be increased by approximately 5 stream miles within the La Barge drainage.

Clear Creek (USFS): Clear Creek currently supports a small population of Eastern brook trout and has been identified as having potential to be managed as a Colorado River cutthroat trout fishery. Proposed work would include more accurately determining its potential for supporting cutthroat trout and, if feasible, the installation of a fish migration barrier, removal of non-native trout species, stocking with genetic pure cutthroat trout, and determining habitat improvement needs.

Objective: To increase the range of genetically pure Colorado River cutthroat trout.

Cost: FY92 - Assess for possible management as a cutthroat trout fisheries - $1,000
FY93 - Installation of a fish migration barrier, $10,000
FY93 - Treat (antimycin) existing trout population, $5,000
FY93 - Install instream structures (20) for pool recruitment, $20,000
FY93 - Stock genetic pure Colorado River cutthroat trout, Wyoming Game and Fish Department contribution

Benefits: Genetically pure Colorado River cutthroat trout range would be increased by 2 stream miles as well as improving or increasing recreational fishing opportunities by 2 miles within the La Barge watershed.

Big Fall Creek (USFS): Big Fall Creek possesses unique geological, hydrological, and, possibly, botanical features as well as support a sportfisherys population of rainbow trout. The creek is spring fed from spring (60°F) which maintains a year-round temperature which prevents the creek from freezing during the winter months. The creek gradient is somewhat steep with the water cascading over numerous travertine falls and terraces. Its unique geological, hydrological, and botanical features are scheduled to be appraised during the 1991-92 field seasons to determine if special habitat management is necessary. The rainbow trout population is self-sustaining and does not exhibit the usual propensity of the species to

migrate towards large, still bodies of water. This behavior has interested the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in pursuing the feasibiliy of using this population to augment their brood stock of rainbow trout to produce a trout that will tend to stay in the creek where it has been planted and contribute, not only towards a catchable fishery, towards the long-term population dynamics. An old logging road in the riparian zone of Big Fall Creek is used by the public to access the creek for fishing, camping, hiking, sightseeing, and picnicking. When built, this road was not properly graded and drained and is contributing a significant amount of sediments to the creek. The proposal would either upgrade the road with proper drainage and gravel the driving surface to sustain vehicle travel and reduce sediment flow into the creek or obliterate the road and establish a foot-path from a picnic area at the La Barge Road crossing. Future plans also include a picnic site located mid-way up the valley floor as well as the construction of a small parking area and picnic site at the La Barge Road crossing.

Objective: To reduce the flow of sediments into Big Fall Creek.

Cost: FY93 - Reconstruction or obliteration of the Big Fall Creek Road, $20,000
FY93 - Construction of two picnic sites (tables, grills) and a small parking area, $5,000.

Partner Contribution: AFTMA EQ Fund - $4,000.

Benefits: The protection and enhancement of the Big Fall Creek fishery as well as protecting the unique geological and botanical features of the area.

La Barge Creek (USFS/BLM): La Barge Creek contains fishable populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout, rainbow trout, and Eastern brook trout. Habitat Condition Index ratings for the portion of the creek occurring on National Forest System lands range between 62 and 81. The proposal is to install instream fish habitat structures to improve the rating to 85 or better. This would be multiple-year project work extending over the next 10 years.

Objective: To improve the Habitat Condition Index rating to 85 or better.

Cost: FY94-2003 - Install instream structures annually, $50,000 yearly to be split between the BLM and FS.

Benefits: Enhance fishing opportunities in 19 airline miles of La Barge Creek.

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: Intermountain (R4)
Forest: Bridger-Teton (Kemmerer RD)
FS Contact: George Walker
Phone: (307) 877-4415

State: WYOMING
BLM District: Rock Springs
BLM Contact: J. Henderson
Phone: (307) 382-5350

Project Title: Thomas Fork Watershed (tributary to the Bear River)

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $150,000 (est.) **FY 93 Project Cost:** $37,000
Date Started: 1979 **Date to be completed:** 1998 (revised)

FY 93 PROJECT FUNDING BREAKDOWN

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $ 30,000
(FS-$25,000; BLM-$5,000)
B) FY 93 FS Contribution: (may change by end of budget process) $ 0
C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: (to be requested, not allocated yet) $ 3,000
D) FY 93 Cash Contribution from Other Sources: $ 0
E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: (estimated) $ 4,000

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefitted: Bonneville Cutthroat Trout (Bear River Cuts.)

Status of Species: _____Endangered; _____Threatened; __XX__FS/BLM Sensitive;
__XX__State Listed; __XX__Candidate; _____Other

Total Project Miles: 22.0
(FS miles 6.5 ; BLM miles 11.5 ; State miles 4.0)

This includes portions of:
Salt Creek-FS, State
Robinson Creek-FS
Giraffe Creek-FS
Huff Creek-BLM
Coal Creek-BLM, State
Muddy Creek-BLM, State
Raymond Creek-BLM

Brief description of Project, expected benefits, proposed FY93 project activities and costs, partner cash and in-kind contributions:

Not all of the creeks listed above have fully developed plans, but will in the near future. They are all part of the project watershed. All contain or have the potential to contain healthy stocks of Bonneville cutthroat trout (a.k.a. Bear River cutthroat or Onchorhynchus clarki utah). At one time the Bonneville cutthroat trout was thought to be extinct. In 1964 the Wyoming Game and Fish Department began a long term survey to determine the presence or absence of Bonneville cutthroat trout in southwest Wyoming. That survey showed that the Bonneville cutthroat trout still existed in various tributaries of

the Bear River including the streams listed. For FY 93 work is only proposed for Salt Creek, Huff Creek, Coal Creek, and Muddy Creek; and then only if money is secured through the federal budget process. If federal money is not allocated that year, work could still be accomplished with outside money. Future years will also have federal money requested.

SALT CREEK (USFS): In 1956, Salt Creek, a tributary to the Thomas Fork of the Bear River, supported 1,188 trout per mile but by 1981 the trout population dropped to 451 trout per mile. In those intervening years, habitat degradation had occurred which included streambank erosion, depleted riparian vegetation, excessive siltation, and warmer water temperatures. A combination of factors brought on these conditions including intensive livestock (domestic sheep) grazing prior to 1980, highway construction (Hwy 89), and increased fishing pressure. In 1981 a cooperative stream restoration program was initiated between USFS and Wyoming Game and Fish Department. Between 1981 and 1988, tree revetments, log, rock, and gabion overpours, deflectors, and several channel blocks were installed on portions of the stream. In 1990 a fence to exclude livestock was installed. Special fishing regulations were implemented in 1982.

It is proposed to continue similar stream rehabilitation down to the forest boundary over the next 3-5 year period. The overall goal is to increase the survivability of the Bonneville cutthroat trout population and attain bank and channel stabilization. Specific objectives are to stabilize eroding creek banks, increase the pool:riffle ratio while enhancing pool quality, and increase the trout standing crop from approximately 25 lbs/acre to 65 lbs/acre.

Costs: Approximately $25,000 will be required each year for 3 years in order to complete work on Salt Creek. Trout Unlimited and Wyoming Game and Fish Department personnel will provide some labor for the project (estimated at $3,000/yr in-kind value). For FY93, Bridger-Teton NF funds are committed to another native cutthroat project. Some money may be allocated late in the budget process, but that amount is not known at this time and the full $25,000 is requested for FY93.

HUFF, COAL, MUDDY & RAYMOND CREEKS (BLM): In 1979, BLM developed the Thomas Fork Habitat Management Plan (HMP) in response to the listing of the Bonneville cutthroat trout, by both the State of Wyoming and the BLM, as a "sensitive" species. As with Salt Creek on Forest Service lands, fisheries habitat on BLM lands suffered from extensive bank erosion, riparian vegetation degradation, fair pool quality and frequency, and high summer water temperatures. It is reported that Raymond Creek has the purest strain of Bonneville cutthroat trout within the Bear River drainage. Objectives in the plan were centered around maintaining the survivability of the Bonneville cutthroat and preventing hybridization. Planned actions include log overpour structures, exclosure fences, road reconstruction or mitigation, grazing management adjustments to prevent over utilization, possible designation as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), instream flow studies, riparian vegetation transects, photo plots and other monitoring studies. Some of these planned actions were completed but some were not. The plan as a whole is in need of revision but for the most part is still operational. For FY93, it is proposed to repair some of the exclosure fences, implement a macroinvertebrate monitoring study, and re-inventory the entire drainage for habitat quality. Wyoming Game and Fish is currently studying the success of the Huff Creek log overpour structures and is maintaining them where needed.

Costs: BLM will request $3,000 in its FY93 budget process for the work described above. After revision of the plan in 93 the budget for future years will be described in current figures. The 1979 plan shows a total project cost remaining of approximately $38,000. Depending on what is found in the 1993 inventory and revision of the plan, that project cost may be as high as $75,000. It is anticipated that Wyoming Game and Fish will continue to provide in-kind assistance to the project as they have since the project's inception. Also, Trout Unlimited will be approached for possible in-kind assistance.

FY 93 Project Nomination Form
for
"BRING BACK THE NATIVES"

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Forest Service Region: 2
Forest: Medicine Bow
FS Contact: Clay Speas
Phone: FTS 328-0178
State: Wyoming
BLM District: Rawlins
BLM Contact: Gerald D. Jech
Phone: FTS 328-3364

Project Title: Littlefield Creek Watershed Restoration Project

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

Total Project Cost: $ 200,000
FY 93 Project Cost: $ 65,000

Date Started: 1991
Date To Be Completed: 1998

FY 93 Project Funding Breakdown:

A) FY 93 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Requested: $ 21,000
(By FS: $ ____; By BLM: $21,000)

B) FY 93 FS Contribution: $ 0

C) FY 93 BLM Contribution: $ 20,000

D) FY 93 Cash Contribution From Other Sources: $ 4,000

E) FY 93 In-Kind Partner Contributions: $ 20,000

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

Native Species Benefited: **Colorado River cutthroat trout, flannelmouth sucker, and roundtail chub**

Status of Species: ____ Endangered; ____ Threatened; ____ FS/BLM Sensitive; ____ State Listed; x Candidate; ____ Other

Total Project Miles: 9
(FS Miles ____; BLM Miles 5.0; Other Miles 4.0)

Brief Description of Project (i.e. project objectives, proposed treatment activities, etc.): **This project will reestablish a self-sustaining population of Colorado River cutthroat trout (CRCT) in Littlefield Creek (LFC) which is a tributary of the Colorado River via Muddy Creek, and the Little Snake, Yampa, and Green Rivers. Livestock grazing, vegetation manipulations, road development, recreaion, and oil and gas development have combined to disrupt the equilibrium of LFC watershed. This disruption has negatively effected the condition of the fish habitat associated with LFC, reducing its ability to support salmonids. Three Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) and a BLM/WG&FD Cooperative Habitat Management Plan (CHMP) have recently been developed to assist in reestablishing the equilibrium of the watershed and improve the condition of the fishery. The funds identified in section II (above) represent the funding needed to implement the management actions prescribed in these planning documents for completion in 1993. This project is one of several CRCT fish habitat and reintroduction projects presently being implemented by the WG&FD, USFS, and BLM within the Little Snake River Enclave.**

Expected Benefits (i.e. miles of stream/acres of lake treated, increased fishing opportunity, etc.): The full implementation of the management plans that have been developed to address the resource concerns in the Littlefield Creek watershed is expected to improve the condition of the fishery associated with Littlefield Creek (9 miles) to the extent necessary to support a self-sustaining population of CRCT. The success of this and other projects that are being implemented in the Little Snake River enclave should improve the status of this native trout sufficiently to reduce the present threat to its survival and should improve the status of the flannelmouth sucker and roundtail chub as well. Littlefield Creek presently supports a fair population of brook trout which supports about 50 angler recreation days per year. Replacement of these brook trout with CRCT will not provide added angling opportunity per say, but improvement in the condition of the habitat has the potential to increase the number of angler recreation days that the stream can support. Anglers will also have the opportunity to fish for a "native" trout instead of an "imported" species which may be considered an improvement in the quality of the angling experience by some anglers.

Proposed FY 1993 Project Activities (include estimated cost for each activity):

Fish Migration Barrier:	$ 25,000
Gradient control/fish habitat improvement structures:	$ 10,000
Road Maintenance, Repair and/or Rehabilitation:	$ 7,000
Prescribed burns:	$ 5,000
Monitoring:	$ 18,000

Partners/Cash Contributions (include non-federal cash contributions of other agencies, and private organizations and individuals): No non-federal sources of cash-in-hand funds have been secured at this time, but a proposal seeking $4,000 has been submitted for funding from the AFTMA EQ fund.

Partners/In-Kind Contributions (include volunteer labor, materials, and equipment): The Wyoming Game and Fish Department purchased the private land and obtained the State of Wyoming grazing leases in the Grizzly Allotment in 1991. This made them a primary partner with the BLM in the effort to restore CRCT to LFC and other tributaries of upper Muddy Creek. They spent non-federal funds on inventory, monitoring, plan/project development and implementation in 1991 and intend to spend similarly in 1992. In 1993 they will continue to spend non-federal funds constructing gradient control/fish habitat improvement structures, conducting monitoring studies, and constructing a fish migration barrier. Two local Trout Unlimited Chapters have also expressed interest in assisting with the Littlefield Creek project, but have not made any commitments at this time. Significant effort has also been expended in coordinating this project with local land owners and livestock producers, the Little Snake River Conservation District, SCS, and the University of Wyoming because Muddy Creek is a BLM Riparian Showcase Area and is the focus of Colorado River salinity reduction efforts in the Rawlins District. Extensive coordination has also been done between the WG&FD, USFS, and BLM to develop a plan to assist CRCT in the Little Snake River Enclave.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF PROJECT PARTNERS

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Fish & Wildlife Service
National Park Service

Department of Agriculture

Forest Service
Soil Conservation Service

Tribal Government

Nez Perce Tribe

State of Alaska

Alaska Department of Fish & Game

State of Arizona

Arizona Game and Fish Department

State of California

California Department of Fish and Game
California Department of Water Resrouces
California Water Quality Control Board
California - Lahonton Regional Water Quality Control Board
California - Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

State of Colorado

Colorado Department of Wildlife

State of Idaho

Idaho Department of Fish & Game

State of Montana

Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks

State of Nevada

Nevada Department of Wildlife
Nevada Division of Forestry

State of New Mexico

New Mexico Department of Game and Fish

State of North Carolina

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission

State of Oregon

Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife
Oregon Governor's Watershed Enhancement Board

State of Utah

Utah Division of Wildlife Resources

State of Wyoming

Wyoming Game & Fish Department

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Crook County High School (OR)
Little Snake River Conservation District (WY)

PRIVATE PARTNERS

Aquabonita Flyfisher Club (CA)
American Fisheries Society (ID)
American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers Association (ID, OR, NV, WY)
American Forestry Association (NV)
Boyce Thompson Arboretum (AZ)
Boy Scouts of America (NV, UT)
California Native Plant Society (CA)
California Trout (CA)
Citizens Against Poisoning the Environment (NM)
Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association (AK)
Coors Pure Water 2000 Program (NV)
Dave Martin (CA)
Deschutes Llama Association (OR)
Elko County Conservation Association (NV)
Fish America (ID)
Fly Fishing Federation (MT)
4-H Club (OR)
Girl Scouts of America (NV)
Habitech Incorporated (UT)
Hope Mining Company (AK)
Izaac Walton League of America (OR)
Jim Phillips (CA)
Kaweah Flyfishers (CA)
Kern River Flyfishers (CA)
Lassen County Sportsmen (CA)
Las Vegas Flyfishers (CA)
Nevada Mining Association (NV)
Newmont Gold Company (NV)
Organized Sportsmen of Lassen County (CA)
Organized Sportsmen of Modoc County (CA)
Pacific Gas and Electric (CA)
Rocky Mountain Anglers (UT)
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (NV, WY)
Skyline Sportsmen's Association (MT)
South Sierra Flyrodders (CA)
Sweetwater Wildlife (WY)
The Nature Conservancy (NC)
The Wildlife Society (NV)
Trout Unlimited (CA, CO, GA, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WY)
University of Wyoming (WY)
University of California, Berkley (CA)